

**DOUGLAS
LIBRARY**



Presented by

DONATED BY GRACE VUORI, ARTS
'46 AND ELIZABETH GREEN, ARTS
'49 IN MEMORY OF THEIR FATHER
CLIFFORD B. MOHR, ARTS '17.
APRIL 1980

Birch

BC
Birch
Queens University at Kingston

Birch
B
The EDITH and LORNE PIERCE
COLLECTION of CANADIANA



Queen's University at Kingston

LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

LOVELL'S

INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY,

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS;

BEING INTRODUCTORY TO LOVELL'S ADVANCED GEOGRAPHY.

Authorized by the Honorable the Minister of Education, Ontario.



The study of Geography is both profitable and delightful.—Milton.

Luxon Luxon

Montreal:
PUBLISHED BY JOHN LOVELL,
AND FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

1888

PRICE 65 CENTS

A. M. OR FORENOON.

P. M. OR AFTERNOON.

	A. M.	Long. W.		P. M.	Long. E.
Barbados, West Indies,	9 41	59 41	Adelaide, South Australia,	9 14	138 29
Bermuda, West Indies,	7 42	64 30	Algiers, Colony of Algiers,	0 13	3 5
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S.	7 16	71 4	Athens, Greece,	1 35	23 46
Buenos Ayres, Buenos Ayres,	7 7	58 22	Auckland, New Zealand,	0 38	174 45
Charlotte, P. E. Island,	7 48	73 5	Berlin, Prussia,	0 33	13 35
Detroit, Michigan, U. S.,	0 28	83 2	Berne, Switzerland,	0 30	3 26
Dublin, Ireland,	11 35	6 12	Brussels, Belgium,	0 17	4 22
Edinburgh, Scotland,	11 47	3 12	Bombay, India,	4 32	73 56
Frederickton, New Brunswick,	7 33	68 38	Cairo, Egypt,	2 5	31 0
Hatley, Nova Scotia,	7 46	67 36	Calcutta, India,	5 54	88 20
Hamilton, Ont.,	0 30	79 53	Cape Town, Cape Colony,	1 14	18 28
Havana, Cuba,	0 29	82 23	Constantinople, Turkey,	1 28	28 55
Honolulu, Sandwich Islands,	6 58	157 35	Copenhagen, Denmark,	0 50	12 30
Kingston, Ont.,	0 24	76 32	Dahli, India,	5 11	77 40
Lima, Peru,	0 52	76 57	Dresden, Saxony, Germany,	0 55	13 43
Lisbon, Portugal,	11 43	9 8	Hamburg, Free City, Germany,	1 10	9 50
London, Ont.,	0 33	81 18	Hong-Kong, China	7 37	11 10
Madras (Island of),	10 52	16 58	Idzho, Japan,	9 20	146 0
Madrid, Spain,	11 45	8 42	Jerusalem, Palestine, Syria,	2 21	35 20
Mexico, Republic of Mexico,	5 24	99 5	Madras, India,	0 58	80 22
Montreal, Que.,	5 50	73 36	Malta, Island of,	0 58	31 30
New Orleans, Louisiana, U. S.,	7 4	74 1	Mexco, Arabia,	2 44	40 55
New York State of N. Y., U. S.,	0 57	73 41	McBourne, Victoria, Australia,	9 40	144 58
Ottawa, Ont.,	0 42	79 37	Munich, Bavaria, Germany,	0 40	11 34
Panama, New Granada,	0 50	75 10	Paris, France,	0 20	2 29
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S.,	7 15	71 16	Pekin, China,	7 46	116 28
Quebec, Que.,	6 29	73 43	Rome, Italy,	0 50	12 30
Quit, Ecuador,	0 7	49 9	St. Peterburg, Russia,	12 12	30 19
Rio Janeiro, Brazil,	8 45	34 40	Stockholm, Sweden,	0 37	9 11
St. John's, Newfoundland,	0 31	122 23	Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany,	10 5	151 14
San Francisco, California, U. S.,	3 43	79 21	Switzerland, New South Wales,	3 12	48 0
Toronto, Ont.,	3 43	124 22	Theran, Persia,	1 6	16 23
Victoria, Vancouver Island,	0 52	77 1	Turn, Piedmont, Italy,		
Washington, Capital of the U. S.,			Venna, Austria,		

When the London time is least,
The longitude is east ;

And for all the rest,
The longitude is west.

Latitude.—Bring the desired place on the globe to that part of the brass meridian which is numbered from the equator towards the poles : the degree-figure of the meridian above the place is its latitude, or distance from the equator. If the place lie north of the equator, the figure indicates north latitude ; if south of the equator, south latitude.

Longitude.—Bring the desired place on the globe to the brass meridian, and the number of degrees on the equator cut by the meridian will be the longitude of the place, or its distance east or west of Greenwich. If the place lie to the right hand of the meridian passing through Greenwich, the degree-figure on the brass meridian indicates east longitude ; if to the left, west longitude.

TABLE 10.— <i>Mean Values of the Degree of Longitude for Every Degree of Latitude.</i>															
<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Geog. Miles.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Geog. Miles.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Geog. Miles.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Geog. Miles.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Geog. Miles.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Geog. Miles.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Geog. Miles.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Geog. Miles.</i>
0	60.00	11	58.90	21	56.02	31	50.38	41	45.28	51	37.76	61	2.108	71	19.54
1	59.96	12	58.69	22	55.63	32	50.38	42	44.59	52	36.95	62	28.17	72	18.55
2	59.90	13	58.46	23	55.23	33	50.43	43	43.88	53	36.11	63	27.24	73	17.58
3	59.82	14	58.19	24	54.81	34	49.94	44	43.16	54	35.26	64	26.31	74	16.63
4	59.75	15	57.95	25	54.38	35	49.54	45	42.47	55	34.41	65	25.38	75	15.63
5	59.68	16	57.67	26	53.93	36	49.14	46	41.68	56	33.53	66	24.41	76	14.61
6	59.61	17	57.34	27	53.46	37	48.74	47	40.92	57	32.67	67	23.45	77	13.51
7	59.56	18	57.01	28	52.97	38	47.99	48	40.15	58	31.78	68	22.48	78	12.48
8	59.42	19	56.73	29	52.45	39	46.93	49	39.36	59	30.91	69	21.51	79	11.45
9	59.26	20	56.38	30	51.96	40	46.00	50	38.57	60	30.00	70	20.52	80	10.42

Note — At the equator, degrees of longitude and latitude are of the same length; but as we go from the equator, every degree of longitude grows gradually less, until at the poles the degree terminates in a point. Geographical miles may be converted into English miles by multiplying them by 0.907.

TO FIND THE DISTANCE BETWEEN ANY TWO PLACES ON THE GLOBE.

Rule.—Lay the quadrant of altitude over the two places. Count the number of degrees between them : multiply that number by 60 to give the answer in geographical miles, or by 69.07 to give the answer in English miles.

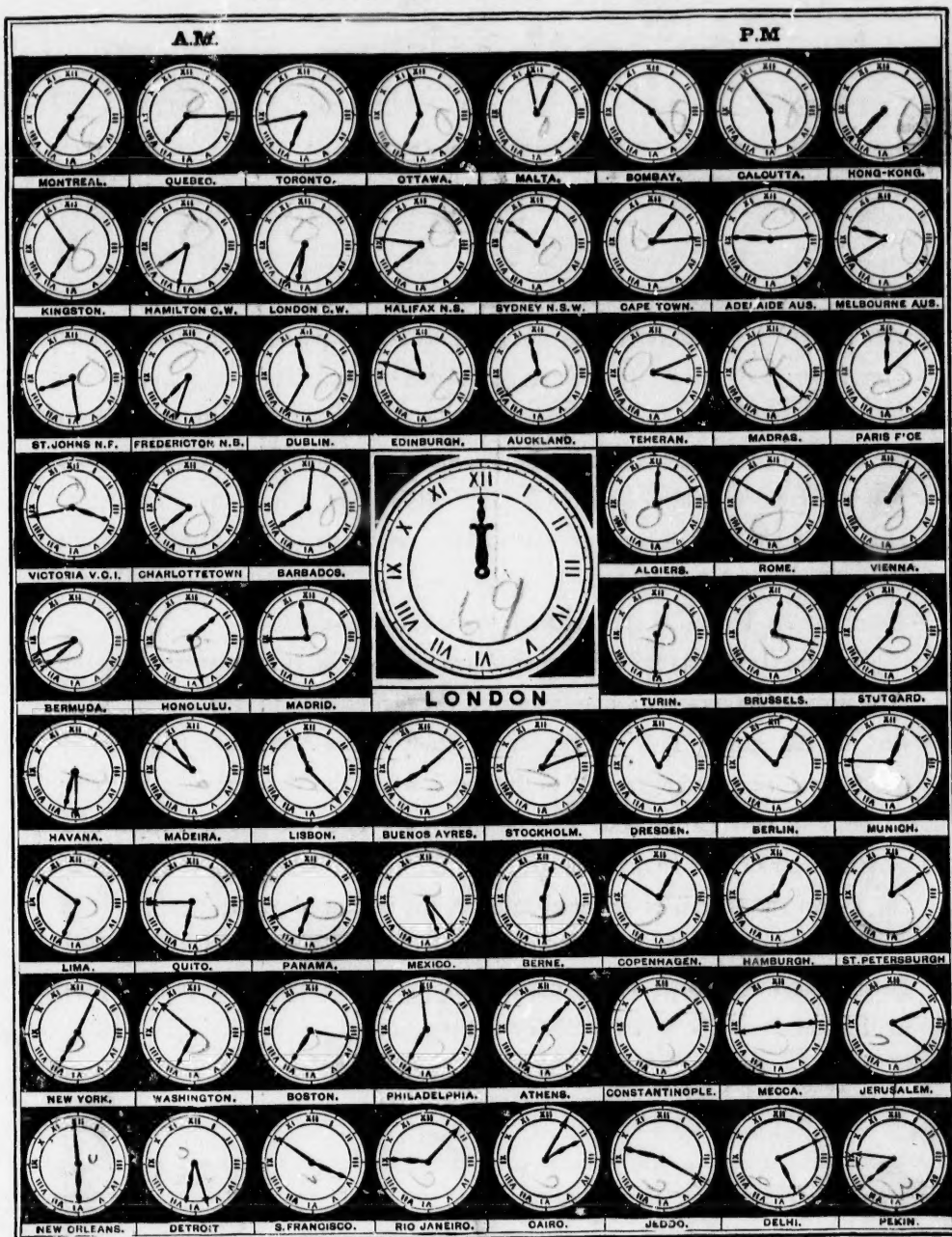
QUESTIONS.—When it is 12 o'clock noon at London, what o'clock is it at Barbados, Bermuda, &c. ? at Adelaide, Algiers, &c. ? How is longitude by difference of time found ? How is latitude by a brass meridian on a terrestrial globe found ? How is longitude so found ? How many degrees of longitude in a degree of latitude 40° ? in latitude 50° —up to 90° ? What is the length of a degree of longitude at the poles ? How is the distance between any two places on the globe found ?

Entered, according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, by JOHN LOVELL, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics at Ottawa.

5. Vior, 4 E. Green

Cooper, L. P. Can - Text Bk. Coll.

CLOCKS OF THE WORLD.



G. V. 1001 Y.E. Green

Geoff P. Can - Text Ex. Call.

Bird

PREFACE.

THE INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY is intended to be introductory to LOVELL'S ADVANCED GEOGRAPHY, and is designed, as far as possible, to form a brief outline of that work. It consists of seven Parts. Part I. contains the introductory lessons and those on the definitions. The remaining six Parts are devoted to the six great land-divisions of the Globe. In each of these will be found a general lesson on the Continent of which the Part treats, followed by special lessons on the various countries of the Continent. In Part II. this plan has also been followed in discussing British North America, the United States, and the West India Islands.

As already intimated, the general arrangement is similar to that of the ADVANCED GEOGRAPHY; and many of the definitions in the introductory part are the same. This will render the study of the ADVANCED GEOGRAPHY itself more easy and agreeable to the pupil, while the disadvantage of using an entirely new larger book will be avoided. The one gives a rapid and general view of the subject, suited to a beginner; the other is more minute and thorough, as well as better adapted to the advanced pupil.

No attempt has been made to give the pronunciation of the various geographical names, it being considered preferable that the proper pronunciation should be given orally by the teacher.

TORONTO, March, 1879.

Birdie Mohr Luyon

LOVELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

"HE....HANGETH THE EARTH UPON NOTHING."—Job. xxvi. 7.

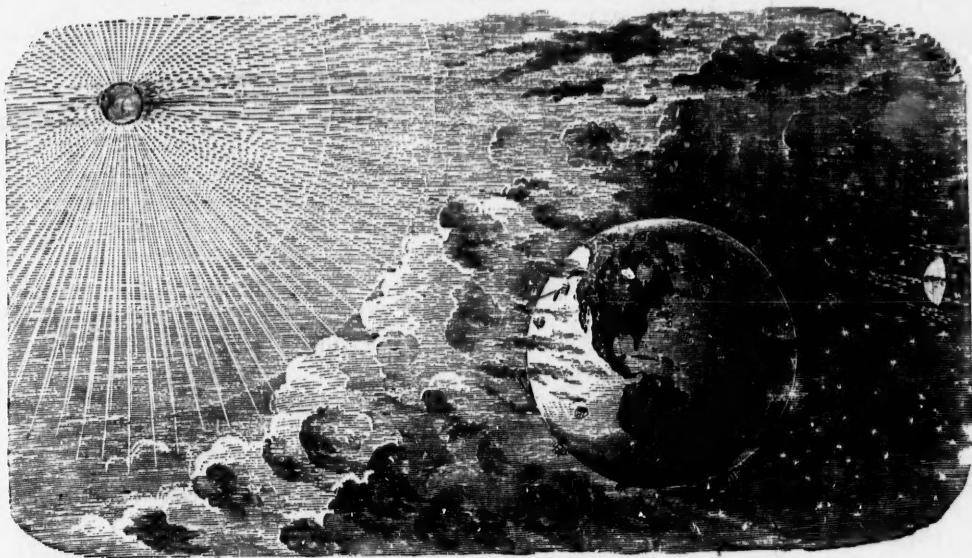


Fig. 1.—THE SUN, EARTH, MOON, STARS, AND CLOUDS, IN THE HEAVENS.

PART I.

LESSON 1.

The Earth and its Appearance.

- Q. Where does the light of day come from ?
- A. From the sun, which appears to rise up in the sky every morning.
- Q. In what direction does the sun appear to travel in the sky ?
- A. From east to west, along the southern sky.
- Q. Do the moon and stars appear to travel in the sky ?
- A. Yes; in the same general direction as the sun, from east to west. They appear to revolve once a day round a point in the heavens near the pole-star.

Q. When the sun is out of sight at night, what do we see if the sky is clear ?

A. The stars; and also the moon at her regular times of appearing.

Q. Does the sun rise every morning, as he appears to do ?

A. No; it is the earth which turns round and brings him daily into view.

Q. Where are the stars during the day ?

A. In the sky; but as the sun shines so brightly they cannot be seen.

Q. Whence do the moon and stars get their light ?

A. The moon gets her light from the sun; but the fixed stars, which are very far off, have light of their own, and are supposed to be other suns.

Q. Are the stars as large as the moon ?

A. They are much larger than the moon, but appear smaller because they are much farther off.

Q. How long does it take the earth to turn round once ?

A. One day, which for convenience is divided into twenty-four equal parts called hours; giving us, on an average, about 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night.

LESSON 2.

Time and its Divisions.

Q. Name the principal divisions of time.

A. Seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, and centuries.

Q. Can you repeat the time-table ?

A. Yes ; 60 seconds make 1 minute.

60 minutes " 1 hour.

24 hours " 1 day.

7 days " 1 week.

4 weeks " 1 lunar* month.

13 lunar months, or } make 1 civil year.

12 calendar months, }

100 years make 1 century.

Q. How many days or weeks are in a year ?

A. 365¼ days, or 52 weeks.

Q. How many days are there in each month ?

A. Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November :
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one ;
But leap year coming once in four,
February then hath one day more.

Q. Into how many seasons is the year divided ?

A. Into four : called Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Q. Name the months in each season.

A. The *Spring* months are March, April, and May ; *Summer*, June, July, and August ; *Autumn*, September, October, and November ; *Winter*, December, January, and February.

Q. Describe, in your own words, the seasons of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

* From the Latin word *luna*, the moon.

LESSON 3.

What Geography Teaches.

Q. What is this book intended to teach you ?

A. General Geography.

Q. What is General Geography ?

A. A general description of the earth.

Q. What is the earth ?

A. The great globe on which we live.

Q. What appearance does the earth present to us ?

A. It appears to us to be nearly flat, and to be covered overhead with a lofty sky, which seems to over-arch us like a dome.

Q. Is this a correct description of the earth ?

A. No : the earth is round like an orange, as shown in Figures 1 and 2 ; and has the sky on all sides of it, as shown in Figure 1.



Fig. 2. ROTUNDITY OF THE EARTH ILLUSTRATED.

Q. How can we prove that the earth is round ?

A. By the appearance of a ship at sea. From a distance we can see only the top of its masts ; but, as it comes nearer, its rigging and hull appear.

Q. Into how many branches is Geography usually divided, and name them ?

A. Three : Mathematical (or Astronomical), Physical, and Political Geography.

Q. What is Mathematical (or Astronomical) Geography ?

A. A description of the earth, as one of the planets, its size and figure, and its relation to the other heavenly bodies, as the sun, moon, and stars. It treats also of the position of places on the earth's surface.

Q. What is Physical Geography ?

A. A description of the natural divisions of land and water on the globe.

Q. What is meant by the natural divisions of the earth?

A. The divisions formed by nature, such as continents, islands, oceans, seas, lakes, &c.

Q. What is Political Geography?

A. A description of the various political divisions of the world, and of their inhabitants, forms of government, commerce, trade, &c.

Q. What is meant by the political divisions of the world?

A. Those divisions of the world which have been formed by man; such as empires, kingdoms, and republics.

LESSON 4.

The Hemispheres.

Q. What is the earth called?

A. A planet, a world, a globe, or a sphere.

Q. How is the world pictured to us?

A. On a globe or a map.

Q. What is a globe?

A. A globe is a ball with drawings on it, to represent the surface of the earth.

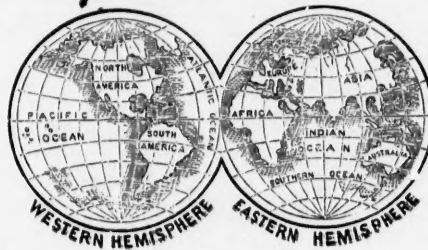


Fig. 3.

Q. What is one half of a globe called?

A. A hemisphere.

Q. What is a map?

A. A map is a representation of the earth, or of a part of it, on a *flat* surface.

Q. Which is the more natural way of showing the whole earth?

A. On a globe; for we can then see its different sides, and how the land and water are connected.

Q. How is the earth, when it is shown on a map, made to look like a ball?

A. By means of curved or circular lines, which are drawn upon it to make it appear round, as in Fig. 3.

Q. How is it that we can see only one-half of the round world on a map?

A. Because the surface of the map is flat, and it is impossible to show on a flat surface more than half of a round body.

Q. How, then, is the other half of the world shown?

A. By means of a second map.

Q. What are these maps called?

A. Maps of the hemispheres.

Q. Which two are most generally shown or used in geographies?

A. Those of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Q. Why are they called the Eastern and Western Hemispheres?

A. Because the chief part of the land and water described in them lies east and west of Europe, where these names were first given.

Q. Why is one of these divisions also called the Old World?

A. Because it was first known to our forefathers.

Q. Why is the other division called the New World?

A. Because it was not known to Europeans till discovered by Columbus in 1492.

Q. How do the proportions of land and water in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres compare?

A. The Eastern Hemisphere contains more land and less water than the Western Hemisphere.

Q. Point out on the map and name the great land-divisions in the Eastern Hemisphere.

A. Europe, Asia, Africa, and the greater part of Oceania.

Q. What are these great land-divisions called?

A. Continents; except Oceania, which consists of the continent of Australia and a great number of islands scattered over one of the oceans.

Q. What are the proportions of land and water in the Western Hemisphere?

A. The Western Hemisphere contains much more water than land.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



Q. Point out and name the oceans and principal seas.

Q. Point out and name the positions of the principal bays and gulfs.

Q. Point out and name the larger islands and island groups.

Q. Point out and name the principal capes.

Q. Point out and name the principal straits.

Q. Point out and name the different zones and tropics.

Q. Point out and name the equator, the two poles, and the two circles.

Q. Point out and name the great mountain ranges.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

Q. Point out and name the continents and principal countries in this hemisphere.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



- Q. Point out and name the oceans.
- Q. Point out and name the positions of the principal seas.
- Q. Point out and name the positions of the principal bays and gulfs.
- Q. Point out and name the principal islands.
- Q. Point out and name the principal capes.

- Q. Point out and name the different zones and tropics.
- Q. Point out and name the equator, the two poles, and the two circles.
- Q. Point out and name the great mountain ranges.
- Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.
- Q. Point out and name the principal straits or channels.

Handwritten note: Africa, Asia, Australia, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Point out and name the great land divisions in the Western Hemisphere.

A. North America, South America, and part of Oceania.

Q. Into what other hemispheres can the world be divided?

A. Into the Northern and Southern.

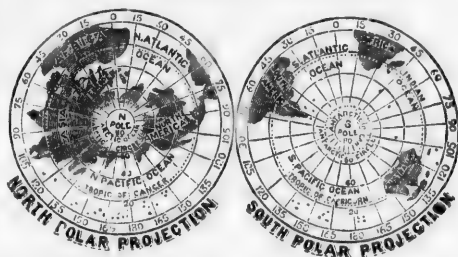


Fig. 4.—NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HEMISPHERES, OR NORTH AND SOUTH POLAR PROJECTIONS.

Q. Describe the Northern Hemisphere.

A. The Northern Hemisphere includes all those regions lying between the North Pole and the Equator. It contains the principal land-divisions of the globe.

Q. Describe the Southern Hemisphere.

A. The Southern Hemisphere includes all those regions lying between the South Pole and the Equator. It contains the chief water divisions of the globe.

Q. Into what other hemispheres is the world sometimes divided?

A. Into land and water hemispheres.

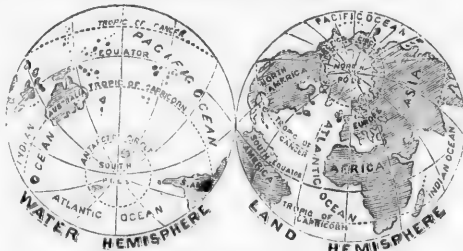


Fig. 5.—LAND AND WATER HEMISPHERES.

Q. Describe the Land Hemisphere.

A. The Land Hemisphere has Western Europe for its centre. It contains nearly all the land on the earth's surface.

Q. Point out and name, from Fig. 5, the principal divisions in the Land Hemisphere.

Q. Describe the Water Hemisphere.

A. The Water Hemisphere has for its centre an island south-east of Australia. It contains nearly all the larger oceans and islands on the surface of the globe.

Q. Point out and name, from Fig. 5, the principal oceans in the Water Hemisphere.

LESSON 5.

The Mariner's Compass.

Q. What is the mariner's compass?

A. An instrument used at sea, by which sailors direct the course of their ships.

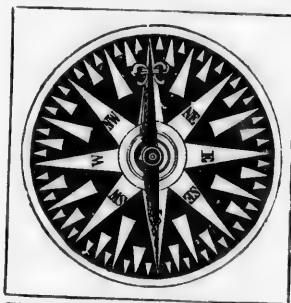


Fig. 6.—THE MARINER'S COMPASS.

Q. Describe the mariner's compass.

A. It consists of a small bar of magnetized steel, called a needle, to which is attached a circular card marked with thirty-two points of direction, the whole being balanced on a pivot so as to turn round freely.

Q. In what direction does it point?

A. Towards the north, as shown in the engraving.

Q. How does the compass enable sailors to find their way across the sea?

A. As it always points in one direction, the direction of any other place can easily be determined.

Q. Name the four principal, or cardinal, points of the compass.

A. North, South, East, and West.

Q. How are these points shown on the map?

A. The north is shown at the top, and the south at the bottom; the east at the right hand, and the west at the left hand.



Fig. 7.—GREAT LAND AND WATER DIVISIONS OF THE GLOBE.

Q. Name the other points of the compass as shown in the engraving.

A. North-east, south-east, north-west, and south-west.

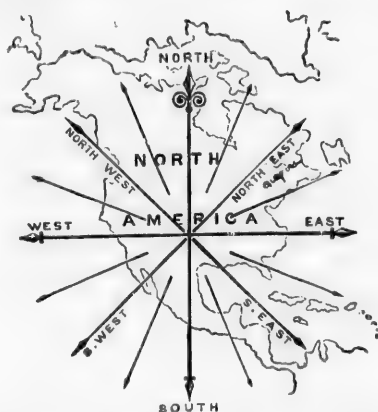


Fig. 8.—POINTS OF A COMPASS SHOWN ON A MAP.

Q. What are these points called ?

A. They are called the semi-cardinal points of the compass.

Q. Why are the east, west, north, and south called the cardinal, or chief, points of the compass ?

A. Because the sun appears to rise in the east, and set in the west, and because one end of the needle of the compass points to the north, and the other to the south.

LESSON 6.

Great Land and Water Divisions.

Q. What forms the surface of the globe ?

A. Land and water.

Q. Is there more land than water on the globe ?

A. No : there is only about one-fourth as much land at the surface of the globe as there is water.

Q. How is the land divided ?

A. Into six great divisions.

Q. What are they called ?

A. Five are called Continents simply ; the sixth, called Oceania, is made up of a continent and a great number of islands.

Q. Name the continents, and point them out on Fig. 7.

A. North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Q. What are the greatest water-divisions of the globe called ?

A. Oceans.

Q. Name the oceans, and point them out on Fig. 7.

A. The Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic.

Q. Where is the Atlantic Ocean ?

A. Between North and South America on the west, and Europe and Africa on the east.

Q. Where is the Pacific Ocean ?

A. Between North and South America on the east, and Asia and Australia on the west.

Q. Where is the Indian Ocean ?

A. South of Asia, and between Africa and Australia.

Q. Where are the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans ?

A. The Arctic Ocean lies around the North Pole, and within the Arctic Circle; and the Antarctic lies around the South Pole, and within the Antarctic Circle.

Q. Do you know anything about the ocean tides ?

A. Yes. At regular hours the waters of the ocean overflow the land along the shore, and then flow off again: this is called a tide.

Q. What about ocean currents ?

A. The ocean has regular currents, which flow steadily in one direction.

Q. Name some of the principal ocean currents.

A. The Polar and Equatorial Currents, the Mexican Gulf Stream, and the Japan Current.

LESSON 7.

Divisions of Land on the Globe.

Q. Name the chief natural divisions of land.

A. Continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, and capes.

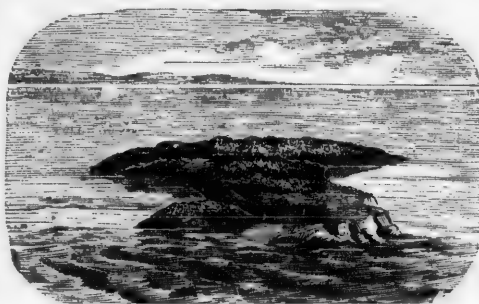


Fig. 9. AN ISLAND (NEWFOUNDLAND).

Q. What is a continent ?

A. A vast body of connected land.

Q. What is an island ?

A. A piece of land with water all around it.

Q. What is an archipelago ?

A. An archipelago is a cluster of islands. It sometimes comprises several groups.

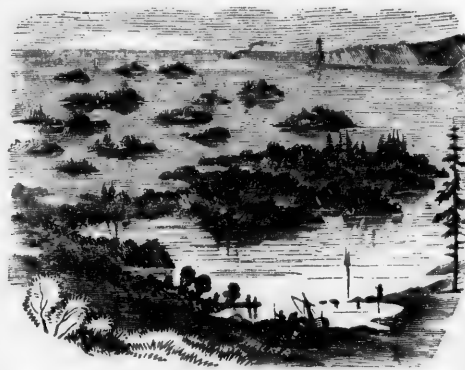


Fig. 10.—ARCHIPELAGO, PENINSULA, ISTHMUS, AND BAY.

Q. What is a delta ?

A. Land formed at and by the mouths of a river.

Q. What is a peninsula ?

A. A piece of land with water nearly all round it.

Q. What is an isthmus ?

A. A narrow neck or piece of land joining together two larger pieces of land.



Fig. 11.—PENINSULA (NOVA SCOTIA) AND ISTHMUS.

ILLUSTRATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

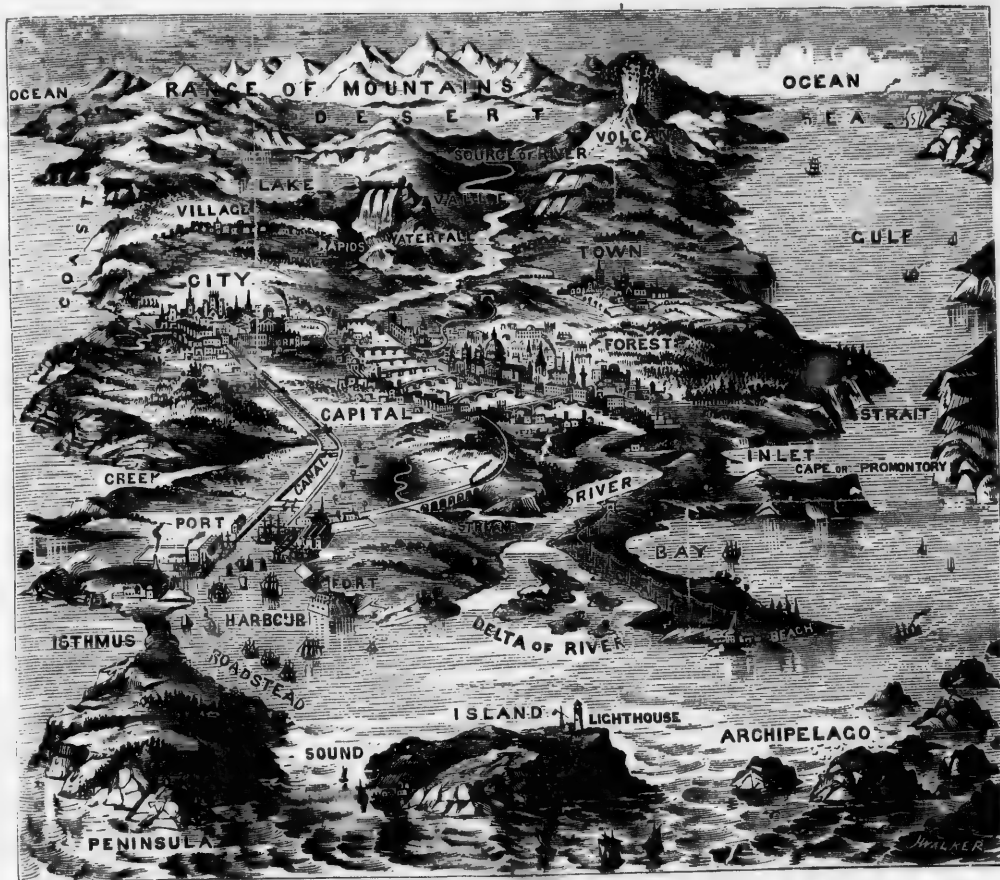


Fig. 12.—PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

REVIEW LESSON.

Q. Point out on the above illustration, and describe in your own words, the following land divisions :
 Island,—Peninsula,—Isthmus,—Cape,—Promontory,—Coast,—Beach,—Mountain Range,—Volcano,—
 Valley,—Desert. Also the following water divisions :—Ocean,—Sea,—Archipelago,—Gulf,—Bay,—
 Inlet,—Creek,—Lake,—Strait,—Sound,—Roadstead,—Harbor,—Port,—Source of River,—River,—
 Stream,—Waterfall,—Rapids,—Delta of River,—Canal.

Q. Point out in the illustration, and describe in your own words, the following objects on land :
 Village,—Town,—City,—Capital,—Forest,—Railway,—Telegraph,—Fort,—Lighthouse.

Q. What is a cape?

A. A point of land stretching out into an ocean, sea, lake, or river.



Fig. 13.—CAPE, PROMONTORY, AND COAST.

Q. Has a cape any other names?

A. Yes: it is also called a point, head, headland, and promontory (or high rocky cape).

Q. What is a plain?

A. A tract of land nearly level.

Q. What is a prairie?

A. A tract of land nearly level, and chiefly covered with grass and brushwood.

Q. What are prairies called in different countries?

A. Pampas, llanos, savannahs, landes, steppes, and karroos.

Q. What is a silva or selva?

A. A forest plain.

Q. What is a plateau or table-land?

A. An elevated plain, or the flat top of a mountain.

Q. What are downs?

A. Plains or banks of sand formed along the shore; also pasture lands.

Q. What is a desert?

A. A large tract of barren land.

Q. What is an oasis?

A. A fertile spot in a desert.

Q. What is a swamp, morass, bog, or marsh?

A. A low piece, or wet tract of land.

Q. What is a hill?

A. A small elevation of land.

Q. What is a mountain?

A. A lofty elevation of land: its top, when pointed, is called a peak; and the lowest parts are called its base.

Q. What is the distance between the top and the base of a mountain called?

A. The side or slope of a mountain.

Q. What is a mountain range?

A. A mountain range, or chain, is a line of mountains extending in the same general direction.

Q. What is a mountain system?

A. Several mountain ranges connected together form a mountain system.

Q. What is a mountain knot?

A. A group of mountains formed by two or more ranges meeting.

Q. What is a volcano?

A. A burning mountain.

Q. What is the mouth of a volcano called?

A. The crater; from which issue fire, smoke, lava, and volcanic cinders.

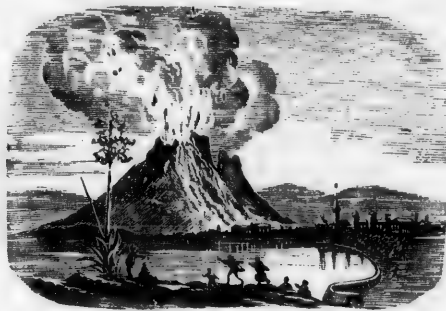


Fig. 14.—VOLCANO.

Q. What is a valley?

A. A tract of land lying between mountains or hills.

Q. What is a pass?

A. A valley intersecting a chain of mountains.

Q. What is a coast or shore?

A. That part of the land which borders an ocean, sea, lake, or large river.

Q. What is a beach?

A. The level part of a coast or shore over which the tide flows and ebbs.

LESSON 8.

Divisions of Water on the Globe.

Q. Name the chief natural divisions of water.

A. Oceans, seas, lakes, and rivers.

Q. What is an ocean?

A. An ocean is one of the largest divisions of water.

Q. What is a sea?

A. A division of water next smaller in size to an ocean.

Q. What is an archipelago?

A. Part of an ocean, or sea, containing a number of islands. (See Fig. 10.)

Q. What is a gulf or bay?

A. A large body of water stretching into the land.

Q. What is an inlet?

A. A smaller body of water stretching into the land.



Fig. 15.—STRAIT, CHANNEL, ETC.

Q. What is a strait?

A. A narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water.

Q. What is a channel?

A. A passage of water wider than a strait.

Q. What is a sound?

A. A shallow strait or channel.

Q. What is a harbor?

A. A sheltered place for ships.



Fig. 16.—A LAKE.

Q. What is a lake?

A. A body of water with land all round it.

Q. What is a pond?

A. A very small body of water surrounded with land.

Q. What is the foot of a lake?

A. That part of the lake at which the water flows out.

Q. What is the head of a lake?

Q. What is meant by saying down the lake?

A. Towards the foot.

Q. What is meant by saying up the lake?

Q. What is a spring?

A. Water springing out of the ground.

Q. What is a river?

A. A large stream of fresh water running in a channel through the land.

Q. What is the source of a river?

A. The place where it rises.

Q. What is the mouth of a river?

A. The place where it empties.

Q. What are the banks of a river?

A. The land bordering the river on both sides.

Q. What is the right bank of a river?

A. The bank on the right hand as one goes down the stream.

Q. What is the left bank of a river?

Q. What is meant by saying up the river?

A. Towards its source.

The water of a lake is called water. The water of a river is called water. The water of a stream is called water. The water of a brook is called water. The water of a creek is called water. The water of a ditch is called water. The water of a pond is called water. The water of a pool is called water. The water of a spring is called water. The water of a well is called water. The water of a fountain is called water. The water of a waterfall is called water. The water of a lake is called water. The water of a river is called water. The water of a stream is called water. The water of a brook is called water. The water of a creek is called water. The water of a ditch is called water. The water of a pond is called water. The water of a pool is called water. The water of a spring is called water. The water of a well is called water. The water of a fountain is called water. The water of a waterfall is called water.

Q. What is meant by saying *down* the river?

Q. What is meant by the *basin* of a river?

A. The tract of land which is drained by a river and its branches.

Q. What are small streams of water called?

A. Rivulets, rills, creeks, or brooks.

Q. What is a waterfall or cataract?

A. Water falling over a bank or over rocks.

Q. What is a rapid?

A. Water rapidly descending over stones or rocks; generally at a shallow portion of a river.

Q. What are those rivers called which flow into other rivers?

A. Branches, forks, tributaries, or affluents.

Q. What is an estuary?

A. The wide mouth of a river into which the sea tide flows.

Q. What is a canal?

A. An artificial channel of water, like a river, formed for the passage of boats and ships.

LESSON 9.

Various Objects on Land.

Q. Explain the difference between a village and a town.

A. A village is a small collection of inhabited houses in the country; a town is a larger collection of inhabited houses.

Q. Describe a city.

A. A large incorporated town enjoying certain privileges conferred upon it by law.

Q. Describe a capital.

A. The political capital is the seat of government and legislation in a country; the commercial capital is the chief seat of trade or commerce.

Q. Describe a forest.

A. A large tract of country covered naturally with trees and brushwood.

Q. Describe a railway or railroad.

A. A level roadway on which are laid two long lines of iron rails, a few feet apart, for the passage along them of carriages, which are usually drawn by a steam-engine.

Q. Describe an electric telegraph.

A. An invention for transmitting news and messages, to a longer or shorter distance, by means of electricity, which is sent along wires.

Q. Describe a fort.

A. A fort is an earthwork, building, or walled enclosure, usually defended by cannon.

Q. Describe a lighthouse.

A. A lighthouse is generally a lofty circular tower of great strength, erected on a dangerous coast or shore, or on rocks of the sea-coast, from the top of which a strong bright light shines over the water at night, to guide or warn sailors as to their position.

LESSON 10.

Size, Motions, and Measurement of the Earth.

Q. Of what size is the earth?

A. It is about 8000 miles straight through its centre, or in diameter; and nearly 25,000 miles round its outside, or in circumference.

Q. How many motions has the earth?

A. Three: 1st, its daily motion on its axis; 2nd, its yearly motion round the sun; and 3rd, its translatory motion (or movement in space) with the sun and the other members of the solar system.

Q. How is the extent of a country measured?

A. By miles of length and breadth, or square miles.

Q. What is a mile in length?

A. The distance of 1760 yards in a straight line between any two points or places.

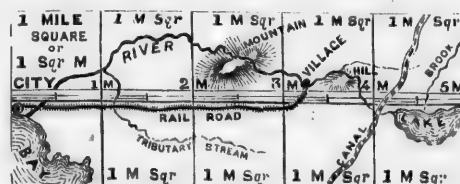


Fig. 17.—A PIECE OF COUNTRY 5 MILES IN LENGTH BY 2 WIDE, MAKING 10 SQUARE MILES.

Q. What is a square mile?

A. A square tract of country every side of which is a mile in length.

LESSON 11.*

Imaginary Lines on the Surface of the Earth and in the Heavens.

Q. Describe the axis of the earth.

A. The axis of the earth is an imaginary line, round which it rotates or spins.

Q. What are the North and South Poles?

A. The points on the earth's surface, at the north and south, where the earth's axis terminates.

Q. What is a great circle?

A. A great circle is any circle that divides the earth into two equal parts.

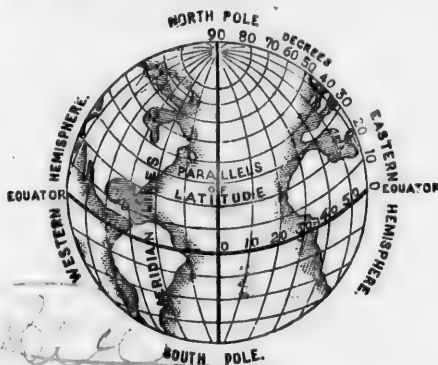


Fig. 18.—AXIS, POLES, GREAT AND SMALL CIRCLES.

Q. What is a small circle?

A. Any circle that divides the earth into two unequal parts.

Q. What is the equator?

A. A great circle running round the earth at an equal distance from the North and South Poles.

Q. How does the equator divide the earth?

A. Into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Q. What are meridian circles?

A. Great circles passing round the earth through the North and South Poles.

* This lesson, following its natural order, should have preceded Lesson 5. It was deemed desirable, however, rather to familiarize the mind of the pupil, at that stage, with the appearance of the Earth as it is actually seen by him, than to confuse him with a lesson on the imaginary lines on the surface, which cannot be seen at all. The lesson is therefore transferred to this place.

Q. How does every meridian circle divide the earth?

A. Into two hemispheres, an eastern and a western.

Q. What meridian circle has been selected to divide the globe into what are known as the Eastern and the Western Hemisphere?

A. The meridian circle twenty degrees west of Greenwich.

Q. What is a meridian?

A. A meridian is half of a meridian circle, or a line extending from the North to the South Pole.

Q. What is a first meridian?

A. A line running from the North to the South Pole through any place fixed upon by geographers.

Q. Do you know of any such place?

A. Yes; Greenwich, near London, in England; Paris, in France; and Washington, in the United States.

Q. What is the use of a first meridian line?

A. To calculate the distance in degrees east or west from such first meridian line to any other place on the earth's surface.

Q. What is longitude?

A. The distance in degrees of any place lying east or west from the first meridian line.

Q. What is latitude?

A. The distance in degrees of any place lying north or south from the equator.

Q. What are parallels of latitude?

A. Small circles running round the earth parallel to the equator.

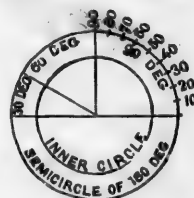


Fig. 19.

DEGREES, CIRCLES, ETC.



Fig. 20.

Q. Where are degrees of latitude and of longitude marked on the map?

A. Degrees of latitude are marked in figures on the right and left hand sides of a map; and degrees of longitude at the top.

Q. What is a geographical degree?

A. A geographical degree is one of the three hundred and sixty equal parts into which every circle, whether large or small, is divided.

Q. How many degrees are there from the equator to either pole?

A. Ninety; that is, one-fourth of a circle.

Q. What are minutes of space and of time?

A. A minute of space is the one-sixtieth part of a geographical degree; a minute of time is the one-sixtieth part of an hour.

Q. What is a second of space or time?

A. The one-sixtieth part of a minute.

Q. Repeat the astronomical table.

A. 60 seconds (") make a minute (').

60 minutes make a degree (°).

360 degrees make a circle (O).

30 degrees make a sign of the Zodiac.

3 signs, or 90 degrees, make a quadrant (or one-fourth) of the Zodiac.

12 signs, or 4 quadrants, or 360 degrees, complete the circle of the Zodiac.

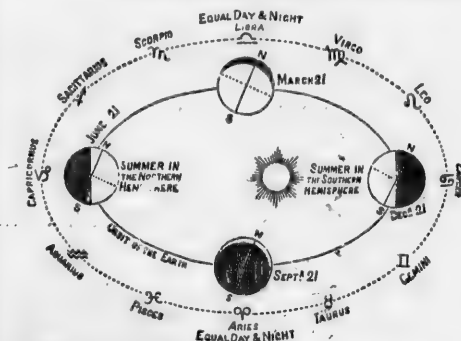


Fig. 21.—THE ZODIAC, WITH THE POSITION OF THE EARTH IN EACH OF THE FOUR SEASONS.

Q. What is a sign of the Zodiac?

A. It is one of the twelve parts into which the ancients divided the Zodiac.

Q. Describe the Zodiac.

A. The Zodiac is a space in the heavens of eight degrees wide on each side of the ecliptic, within which the major planets perform their annual movements round the sun.

Q. Why was it called the Zodiac?

A. Because the ancients named its twelve

parts chiefly after some animal; and *zodion* is the Greek word for a "little animal."

Q. Name the twelve signs of the Zodiac, as shown in the engraving.

Spring Signs.

- A. 1. Aries, the Ram.
2. Taurus, the Bull.
3. Gemini, the Twins.

Summer Signs.

4. Cancer, the Crab.
5. Leo, the Lion.
6. Virgo, the Virgin.

Autumn Signs.

7. Libra, the Balance.
8. Scorpio, the Scorpion.
9. Sagittarius, the Archer.

Winter Signs.

10. Capricornus, the Goat.
11. Aquarius, the Water-bearer.
12. Pisces, the Fishes.

Q. What is an orbit?

A. The path or course of a planet or other celestial body in the heavens.

Q. Describe the ecliptic.

A. The ecliptic is the *apparent* annual path of the sun in the heavens, but the *real* path of the earth round the sun.

Q. Why is it called the ecliptic?

A. Because an eclipse of the sun or moon takes place when the moon, at the new or full, is on or near it.

Q. Describe the Arctic and Antarctic or Polar circles.

A. They are two small circles running round the earth parallel to the equator; one being about $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the north, and the other the same distance from the south pole.

Q. Point them out in Fig. 22.

Q. Name the tropics.

A. The Tropic of Cancer, and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Q. Describe them, and point them out on Fig. 22.

A. They are two small circles running round the earth parallel to the equator; one being about $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north, and the other the same distance south of it.

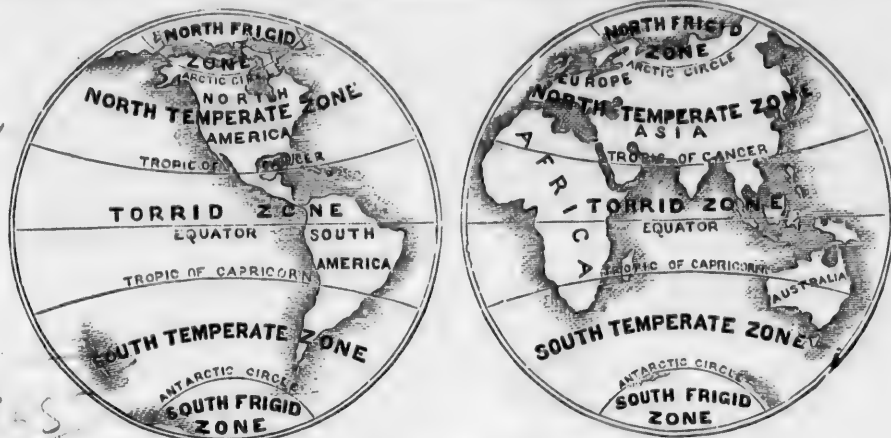


Fig. 22.—THE ZONES, TROPICS, AND CIRCLES.

Q. What are the zones?

A. The zones are belts or divisions of the earth bounded by the polar circles and the tropics.

Q. How many zones are there?

A. Five.

Q. Name them, and point them out on Fig. 22.

A. (1) The Torrid Zone, lying within the Tropics; (2, 3) the North and South Temperate Zones, lying one on each side of the Torrid Zone; (4, 5) the North and South Frigid Zones, lying respectively within the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.

Q. What are antipodes?

A. Points on the earth's surface which are diametrically opposite to each other.

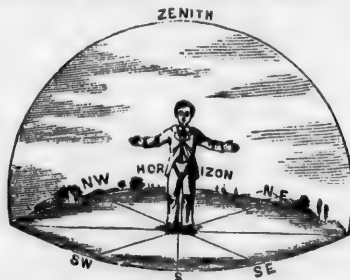


Fig. 23.—THE ZENITH, HORIZON, ETC.

Q. What is the zenith?

A. The point in the sky directly over the head of the spectator.

Q. What is the nadir?

A. The point in the sky exactly opposite to the zenith.

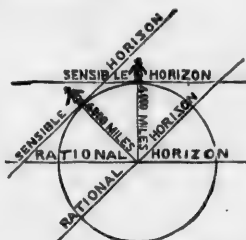


Fig. 24.—THE HORIZONS.

Q. Describe the horizons.

A. The Sensible Horizon is where the earth and the sky appear to meet. The Rational Horizon is parallel to the Sensible, but about 4000 miles from it.

LESSON 12.

The Celestial or Heavenly Bodies.

Q. What celestial bodies revolve around the sun?

A. Planets and their satellites, and comets.

Q. What is a planet?

A. A planet (or "wanderer") is a solid spherical body moving round the sun in a regular path or orbit.

Q. Why is it called a planet?

A. To distinguish it from the fixed stars, which do not appear to change their places relatively to each other.

Q. Do the planets always maintain the same relative positions in the sky?

A. No: unlike the fixed stars, they are always slowly changing their places.

Q. What are the minor planets or planetoids?

A. A number of small planets, invisible to the naked eye, which revolve round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Over 190 of these have been discovered by means of the telescope.

Q. What is a comet?

A. A heavenly body, probably composed of gaseous matter, whose orbit is very eccentric,—that is, not nearly circular, or round.

Q. What is the meaning of the word comet?

A. "Comet" is from a Greek word meaning "hair." A comet is so called from its bright hair-like tail.

Q. Name the planets which revolve around the sun, beginning with the one nearest to it.

A. Vulcan, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, the Minor Planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

Q. What are moons, and how many has each planet?

A. Satellites, or "attendants," which revolve around the planets. The earth has one moon; Mars has two; Jupiter has four; Saturn eight; Uranus four; and Neptune one.



FIG. 25.—COMPARATIVE SIZES OF THE PLANETS.

LESSON 13.

The World and its Inhabitants.

(See Map, page 24.)

Q. Into what two main divisions may the things in and on the earth's surface be divided?

A. Into non-living and living; or, as they are usually called, inorganic and organic.

Q. Into what three departments are inorganic and organic things divided?

A. The mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms.

Q. What is the name of the general study which treats of these things?

A. Natural History.

Q. What is Meteorology?

A. The study which treats of the various phenomena which have their origin in the atmosphere, such as winds, clouds, rain, hail, snow, storms, thunder and lightning, fogs, dew, and generally what is understood by the word "weather."

Q. What is Geology?

A. The study of the earth's crust in regard to its general nature, and its structure, formation, and origin.

Q. What is Mineralogy?

A. The study of the components of the earth's crust in regard to their forms and chemical composition.

Q. Mention some of the components of the earth's crust.

A. Gravel, sand, loam, clay, rocks of various kinds, such as granite and limestone, and the various minerals and metals.

Q. What is the study of living things called?

A. Biology.

Q. Into what two main divisions are living things divided?

A. Vegetals * and animals.

Q. How are vegetals and animals distinguished from each other?

A. There is no distinctive mark which serves to distinguish all vegetals from all animals; the most usual distinctive marks are, that vegetals are fixed and animals can move about, and that vegetals feed on non-living or inorganic matter, and animals on organic matter, that is, on matter which once possessed life. There are, however, exceptional cases which do not come within this definition.

Q. Then there is no strict line of separation between vegetals and animals?

A. There is not; the one division gradually merges into the other, and there is a class of living things, or organisms, called Protista, which can hardly be called either vegetal or animal, and which partakes of the nature of both.

Q. What is the study of vegetals called?

A. Botany.

* The word "vegetal" was coined some years ago as the correlative of "animal." It is coming into general use, and, being very convenient, is adopted here.

Q. What are the two main divisions of vegetables?

A. Flowering and flowerless. The former are called Phanerogamæ, the latter Cryptogamæ.

Q. Mention some of those classed as flowering.

A. Trees, such as the oak, maple, beech, apple, cherry, peach, pine, cedar, and spruce; plants (including what are commonly called vegetables), such as the rose, lily, potato, cabbage, tomato, melon, and pumpkin; the common grass of the fields; and cereals, such as wheat, oats, barley, rice, and maize.

Q. Mention some of the vegetables classed as flowerless.

A. Ferns, mosses, lycopodiums or club-mosses, lichens (commonly called rock or tree-mosses), mushrooms and toadstools, seaweed, and moulds, such as the green mould which grows on cheese and other things.

Q. What is the study of animals called?

A. Zoology.

Q. What are the two main divisions of animals?

A. Those which have not a backbone, and those which have. The former are called Invertebrata, the latter Vertebrata.

Q. Mention some of the invertebrate animals.

A. The animalcula which are seen in water when examined through a powerful microscope; the sponge animal; the coral animal; tape-worms and star-fishes; leeches and earth-worms; lobsters, shrimps, crabs, spiders, centipedes, beetles, bees, butterflies, flies, and mosquitos; and oysters, clams, periwinkles, and snails.

Q. Mention some of the vertebrate animals.

A. Fishes, such as the salmon, white-fish, trout, and bass; amphibious animals, such as the frog and toad; reptiles, such as turtles, tortoises, snakes or serpents, lizards, and alligators; birds, such as ducks, geese, fowls, swallows, canaries, eagles, hawks, and ostriches; beasts, such as lions, tigers, elephants, horses, dogs, and monkeys; and, lastly, man.

Q. What is an amphibious animal?

A. An animal which undergoes a metamorphosis or change. In the early or tadpole stage it lives in water like a fish, and breathes by means of gills; and afterwards develops into a lizard-like or frog-like animal, with lungs.

Q. Give a general account of the human inhabitants of the earth.

A. Mankind is spread over the whole habitable globe, and varies in many physical characteristics, such as stature, the shape of the body, the proportion and shape of the limbs, the color and texture of the hair, the color of the eyes and skin, and the size and shape of the skull. These variations have given rise to the division or classification of mankind into various races.

Q. How does the color of the hair, eyes, and skin vary?

A. The color of the hair varies from flaxen, golden, red, auburn, and brown, to black; the color of the eyes varies from blue, grey, and brown, to black; the color of the skin from white to black, through the various shades of yellow, olive, copper-color, and brown.

Q. Into what two main divisions are the people of the earth divided?

A. Into the crisp or woolly-haired races, and the smooth-haired races.

Q. Where are the crisp or woolly-haired races principally found?

A. In Africa (except the island of Madagascar), south of the Sahara desert, and south of Nubia and Abyssinia; and in the island of Papua or New Guinea, the Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia.

Q. Where are the smooth-haired races found?

A. In the rest of the world, including Madagascar, in which island only a small proportion are woolly-haired.

Q. What is the total population of the earth?

A. About 1,440,000,000 (one thousand, four hundred, and forty millions).

Q. Give the areas and the populations of the great divisions of the world.

A.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Europe.....	3,790,000	313,000,000
Asia (inc. Malaysia)....	10,668,900	881,000,000
Africa.....	11,630,400	205,000,000
America.....	15,879,400	86,500,000
Australia and Polynesia	3,424,200	4,500,000

Total..... 51,392,900 1,440,000,000

Handwritten note: India, Persia, China, Japan, Korea, etc.

LESSON 14.

Governments, Languages, and Religions of the Earth.

Q. What is a country?

A. A portion of land inhabited by a particular people. The inhabitants of the earth live in many countries, and are divided into a great many nations.

Q. Are all nations equally civilized?

A. No; some are uncivilized, others are partly civilized, and others are civilized.

Q. Are they all ruled by the same laws and the same kind of government?

A. No; each nation has its own laws and its own kind of government.

Q. What are the two fundamental forms of government?

A. The one, where the people govern themselves, either directly, or indirectly through their representatives; the other, where they are governed by some person or persons holding sway over them.

Q. What is that form called where the people govern themselves?

A. A democracy.

Q. What is the other form called?

A. Either a monarchy or an oligarchy, according to circumstances.

Q. What is a monarchy?

A. A government by one person, sovereign, or monarch, who in some cases is called by one title, in some by another, as emperor, empress, king, queen, sultan, dictator.

Q. What is an oligarchy?

A. A government by a few persons. A government by an aristocracy is a species of oligarchy. A bureaucracy is a sort of oligarchy subordinate to an absolute monarch.

Q. Mention two celebrated oligarchies.

A. The Thirty Tyrants of ancient Athens, and the Council of Ten of modern Venice.

Q. How are monarchies divided?

A. Into two kinds: absolute, and limited or constitutional.

Q. What is an absolute monarchy?

A. A monarchy where the sovereign has actual absolute and despotic control in every department of government. The will of the sovereign is the supreme law.

Q. Mention a country in Europe where the form of government is absolute monarchy.

A. Russia.

Q. What is a limited or constitutional monarchy?

A. A monarchy where the power of the sovereign is not absolute, but is limited by the laws or constitution of the country. In those cases where the sovereign has little or no real power, this species of government, though in form and name a monarchy, is really a democracy, and may be called a monarchical democracy.

Q. Mention the name of a limited or constitutional monarchy.

A. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Q. Mention the names of some partially limited monarchies in Europe.

A. Germany, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and Greece.

Q. What is a republic?

A. A democracy where the chief magistrate or head is elected by the people or their representatives for a limited time.

Q. Mention the two leading republics now existing.

A. The United States and France.

Q. What is the chief magistrate or head of a republic called?

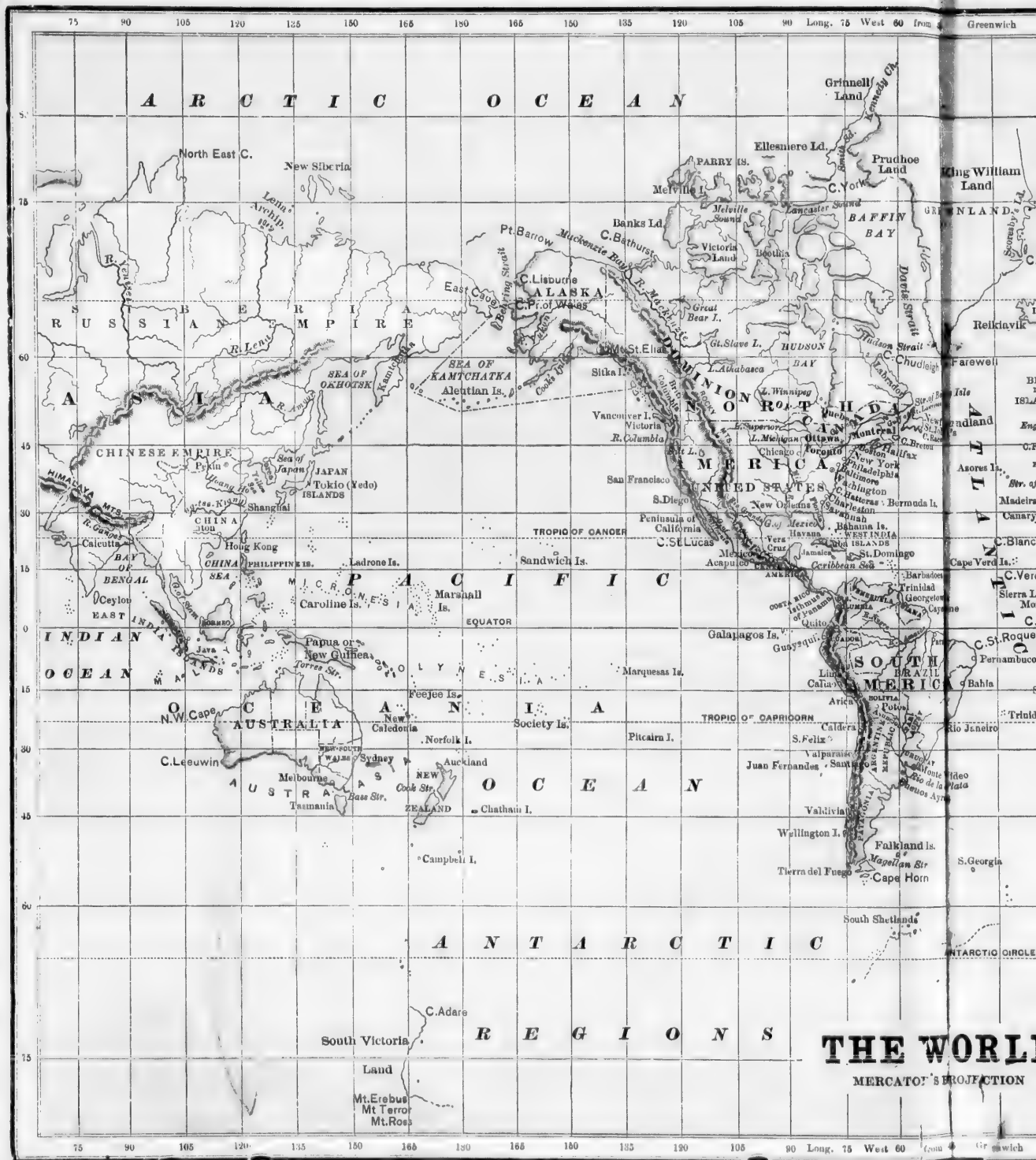
A. Usually a president. Other names are archon, consul, doge, protector. When elected for life, or when extraordinary powers are conferred upon or assumed by him, he is usually called a dictator.

Q. What is the difference between a monarchical democracy and a republic?

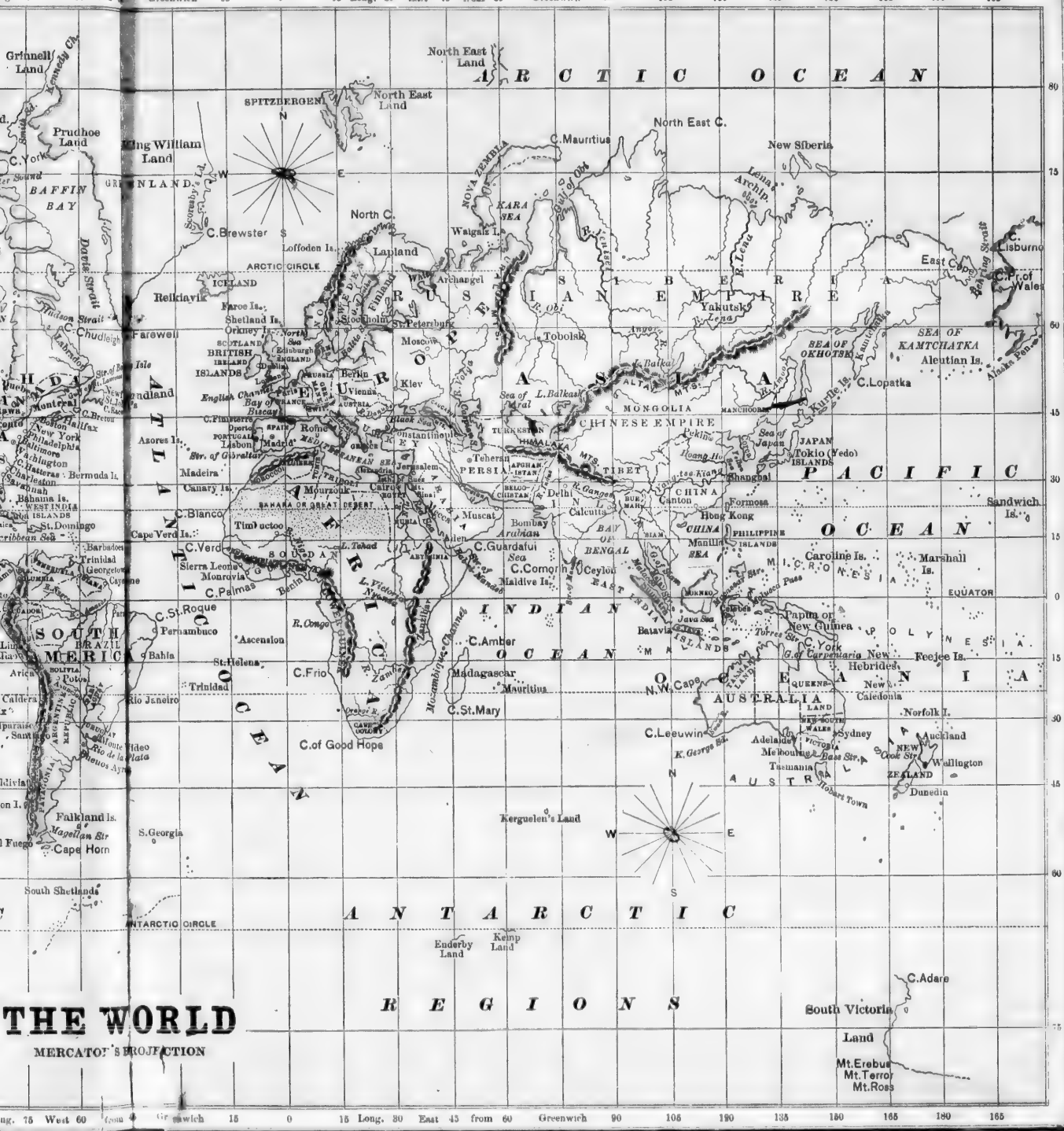
A. In the former the chief magistracy is hereditary; in the latter elective.

Q. What do you understand by hereditary government?

A. A government in which the sovereignty descends to the son or heir of the preceding ruler.



ing. 75 West 60 from Greenwich 15 0 15 Long. 30 East 45 from 60 Greenwich 90 105 120 135 150 165 180 195



THE WORLD
MERCATOR'S PROJECTION

Q. Name the principal religions of the world.

A. The Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, Brahmin, Buddhist, Parsee, and Sikh.

Q. Give a rough estimate of the number of the peoples or nations professing these religions.

A. Christian.....	375,000,000
Jewish.....	8,000,000
Mohammedan.....	160,000,000
Brahmin.....	200,000,000
Buddhist.....	500,000,000
Parsee.....	200,000
Sikh.....	1,200,000
Other religions.....	195,600,000
	1,440,000,000

Q. Where does Christianity principally prevail?

A. In Europe and its Colonies, and in North and South America.

Q. Where does Judaism prevail?

A. The Jews are scattered throughout the world.

Q. Point out and name the holy city of Christianity and Judaism.

A. Jerusalem, in Palestine.

Q. Where does Mohammedanism prevail?

A. In Northern Africa, from the Mediterranean to the fifth parallel of north latitude, in Arabia, in parts of Turkey-in-Europe and Turkey-in-Asia, in Persia, Afghanistan, Beluchistan, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, to a large extent in India and Central Asia or Turkistan, and to a small extent in Guiana in South America.

Q. Point out and name the holy city of Mohammedanism.

A. Mecca, in Arabia, the birthplace of Mahomet.

Q. Where does Brahminism prevail?

A. Throughout India, where it is professed by about three-fourths of the inhabitants.

Q. What do you know of the sacred localities of Brahminism?

A. There are many holy cities of Brahminism, the most important being Benares, on the Ganges. Most of the larger rivers are looked upon as sacred, the Ganges being the principal one.

Q. Where does Buddhism prevail?

A. In Ceylon, Burmah, Siam, Anam, Central Asia, the Chinese Empire, and Japan.

Q. Point out and name the holy city of Buddhism.

A. Lhasa, or Lassa, in Tibet.

Q. What is Parsism and where does it prevail?

A. It is the religion of the ancient Persians, and still survives to a small extent in parts of Persia, and on the west coast of India, in and near Bombay.

Q. Where does the Sikh religion prevail?

A. Among the Sikhs, a people who inhabit the Punjab in the north-west of India.

Q. Point out and name the holy city of the Sikhs.

A. Amritsar, near Lahore, in the Punjab.

Q. What are the three principal divisions of Christianity?

A. Roman Catholicism, Protestantism, and the Greek Church.

Q. Where does Roman Catholicism principally prevail?

A. In Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Ireland, Belgium, Austro-Hungary, Poland, South America, Central America, Mexico, Cuba, the Province of Quebec, and the Philippine Islands.

Q. Who is the head of the Roman Catholic Church, and where does he reside?

A. The Pope; he resides at Rome.

Q. Where does Protestantism principally prevail?

A. In Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Scandinavia, Holland, Great Britain and its Colonies, the United States, and Madagascar.

Q. Where does the Greek Church principally prevail?

A. In Russia, European and Asiatic Turkey, and Greece.

Q. What potentate claims to be the head of the Greek Church?

A. The Czar of Russia.

Q. What other Christian Churches do you know of?

A. Other Christian Churches exist in Armenia and Abyssinia.

Q. Give a near estimate of the numbers of the divisions of Christians.

A. Roman Catholics.....	200,000,000
Protestants.....	100,000,000
Greek and other Churches...	75,000,000
	375,000,000

PART II.

LESSONS ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH AMERICA.



PRINCIPAL ANIMALS ON THE CONTINENTS OF AMERICA.

1, Wolf; 2, Fox; 3, Otter; 4, Bear; 5, Moose; 6, Llama; 7, Buffalo (or, more correctly, the Bison); 8, 9, Beaver; 10, Wild Horse; 11, Condor; 12, Alligator; 13, Turtle.

LESSON 15.

Continents of America.

Q. By whom and when was America discovered?

A. By Christopher Columbus, in October, 1492.

Q. How did the new continents receive the name of America?

A. They were named after Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian, who made several voyages to the New World, and wrote an interesting account of them.

Q. Name the two great divisions of America.

A. North America and South America.

Q. By what are they connected?

A. By the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama.
(See Western Hemisphere, page 8.)

LESSON 16.

North America.

Q. Point out on the map and name the boundaries of North America.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and the Isthmus of Panama; and on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean.

Q. Point out and name the chief political divisions of North America.

A. Danish America; British America; United States; Mexico; British Honduras; the Central American Republics; and the West India islands.

Q. In what direction is British America from the United States? Danish America from British America? Mexico from the United States? British America from the West Indies? Mexico from Central America? Central America from the United States?

Q. Point out and name the great mountain ranges in North America.

A. The Rocky Mountains, on the Pacific coast; and the Alleghany Mountains, on the Atlantic coast.

Q. Point out and name the highest summits of the Rocky Mountains in British America and in the United States.

A. Mount Brown, in British America, 16,000 feet, and Mount Whitney, in the United States, 15,000 feet.

Q. Point out and name the highest summits of the Alleghanies.

A. Black Mountain and Mount Washington, in the United States.

Q. Point out and name the loftiest mountain in North America.

A. The volcano of St. Elias, on the boundary of Alaska and Canada, 19,500 feet.

Q. Point out and describe the Great Central Plain.

A. It extends from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghanies, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.

Q. In what direction does the Great Central Plain slope?

A. From about the parallel of 50° it slopes on one hand to the north, and on the other to the south.

Q. Point out and name the principal lakes.

A. Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, Superior, Winnipeg, Athabasca, Great Slave, and Great Bear.

Q. Which lake extends farther south, Michigan or Erie?

Q. Point out and name the great rivers.

A. The St. Lawrence, with its tributary, the Ottawa, to the east; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, the Ohio and the Missouri, to the south; and the Mackenzie, to the north.

Q. Point out and name the other principal rivers.

A. Rio Grande, Rio Colorado, Columbia, Yukon or Kwickpack, and Saskatchewan.

Q. Point out and name the oceans.

A. The Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic Oceans.

Q. Point out and state the position of the Caribbean Sea.

Q. Point out and name the principal bays.

A. Baffin, Hudson, Fundy, Campeachy, and Honduras.

Q. Point out and name the principal gulfs.

A. St. Lawrence, Mexico, and California.

Q. Point out and name the principal straits.

A. Davis, Hudson, Belle-Isle, Florida, and Yucatan Channel, along the east coast; Juan de Fuca, Queen Charlotte Sound, on the west coast; and Behring, in the north-west.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. Greenland, Parry Isles, Banks, Albert and Victoria Land, Cockburn, Cumberland, and Southampton, at the north; Newfoundland, Anticosti, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Long Island, the Bermudas, and the West Indies, off the east coast; Vancouver, Queen Charlotte, Prince of Wales, the Aleutian Islands, and St. Lawrence, off the west coast.

Q. Point out and name the principal capes.

A. Farewell, Chudleigh, Race, Ray, Breton, Sable, Cod, May, Hatteras, Sable (Florida), Catoche, Gracias-a-Dios, Corrientes, St. Lucas, Mendocino, Blanco, Flattery, Prince of Wales, Barrow.

Q. Point out and name the chief peninsulas.

A. Boothia, Melville, Labrador, Nova Scotia, Florida, Yucatan, Lower California, and Alaska.

Q. Point out and name the chief isthmuses.

A. Chignecto, Tehuantepec, and Panama.

Q. Which peninsula extends farther south, Florida or Lower California?

Q. Which cape lies farther to the north, Farewell or Chudleigh?

LESSON 17.

Danish and French North America.

Q. What countries are included in Danish America?

A. The Island of Greenland, and the Island of Iceland. (See Western Hemisphere, p. 8.)

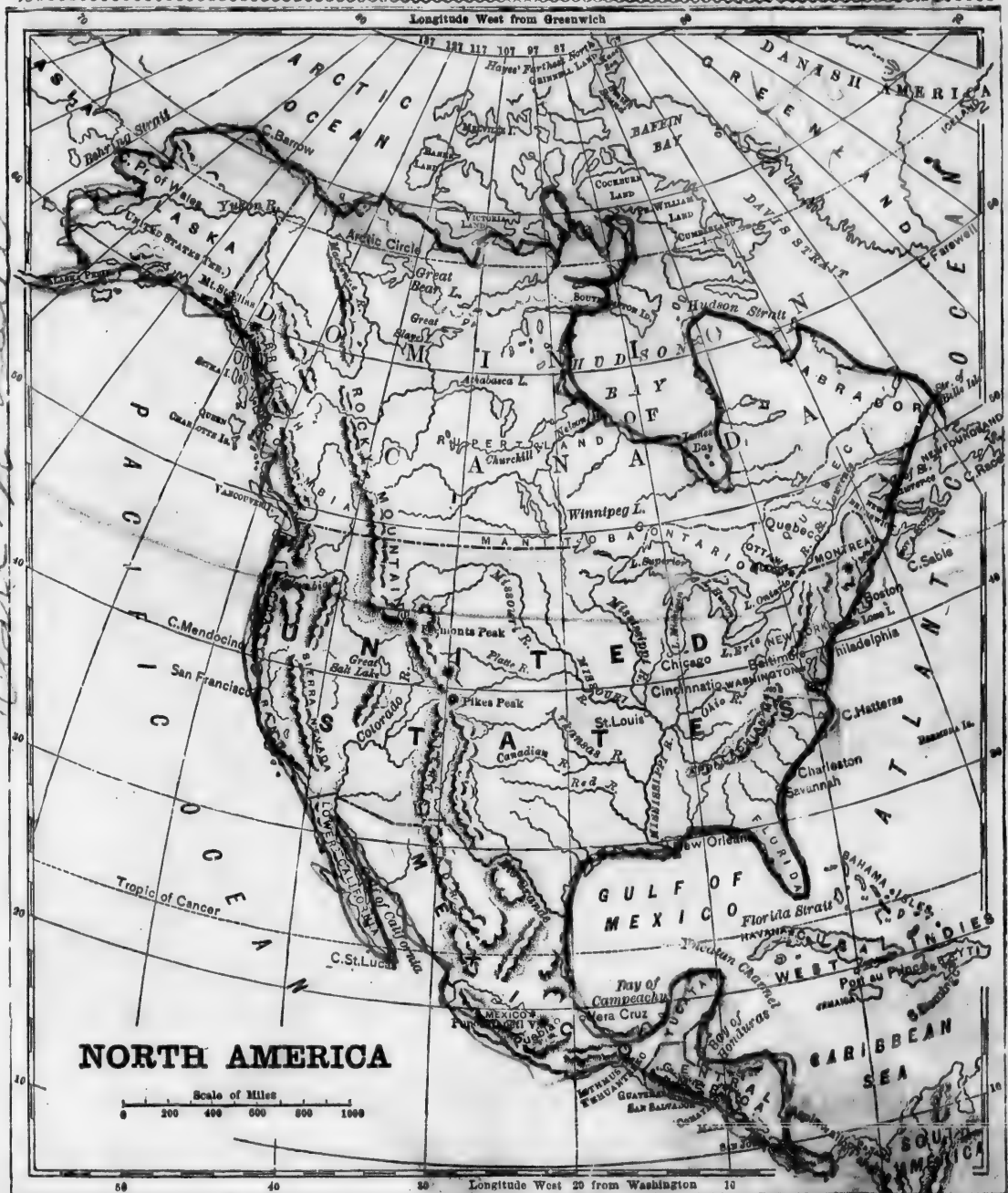
Q. Point out their position on the map.

Q. Who are the native inhabitants of Greenland?

A. The Eskimos or Innuits, a race who live chiefly on fish, the fat of animals, and seal oil.

Q. What are the exports of Greenland?

A. Skins of seals, eider-down, whalebone, and train-oil.



DOMINION OF CANADA

Scale of Miles
0 50 100 150 200 250

AREA 3,500,000 SQ. MILES

Railways ——— Projected Railways ———

The map displays the Dominion of Canada with its various provinces and territories, including Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec. Major cities such as Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, and Toronto are marked. The map also shows the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, and the Atlantic Ocean. A scale of miles is provided at the bottom, along with the area of the Dominion in square miles. A legend indicates that solid lines represent railways and dashed lines represent projected railways. The map is titled 'DOMINION OF CANADA' and includes a scale of miles and the area of the Dominion in square miles.

Scale of Miles
0 50 100 150 200 250
AREA 3,500,000 SQ. MILES
Railways Projected Railways

Drawn by J. Johnston, Ottawa.



Q. What minerals are found on the west coast?

A. Coal and copper.

Q. Name the place of meeting of the whale fishers.

A. Godhavn on Disco Island.

Q. Name the chief villages on the west coast.

A. Julianshaab, the capital; Herrnhut, the chief mission station; and Upernavik, the most northerly civilized settlement on the globe.

Q. For what is Iceland noted?

A. For its volcanoes (of which Hecla is the chief one); its geysers, or hot springs; and its fisheries.

Q. Name the chief settlements in Iceland?

A. Rezkjavik, the capital, on the south-west coast; Skalwit, near Mount Hecla; and Holar, on the north coast.

Q. What is the chief employment of the inhabitants?

A. Rearing cattle, sheep, and horses, and fishing.

Q. Name some of the exports of Iceland.

A. Wool, Iceland moss, dried fish, salted mutton, eider-down, and sulphur.

Q. Point out on the map of Newfoundland (p. 47) and name the French islands.

A. Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre.

Q. What is the chief occupation of their inhabitants?

A. Cod-fishing, and drying the fish for export.

LESSON 18.

British North America.

Q. Name and point out on the map of North America the boundaries of British North America.

A. On the north, the Arctic Ocean; east, Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, and the Atlantic Ocean; south, the United States; west, the Pacific Ocean and Alaska.

Q. What great bay lies north of Canada?

A. Hudson Bay, discovered by Henry Hudson in 1607.

Q. What is the southern part of Hudson Bay called?

A. James Bay.

Q. What bay and strait lie still farther to the north-east?

A. Baffin Bay and Davis Strait.

Q. What great range of mountains lies near the Pacific coast?

A. The Rocky Mountains.

Q. What range between the Hudson Bay Rivers and the tributaries of the St. Lawrence?

A. The Laurentide Mountains, called in Labrador the Wotchish Mountains.

Q. What range lies south of the St. Lawrence?

A. The Notre Dame Mountains, which, under the name of the Shickshock Mountains, extend to Gaspé Point.

Q. Point out on the map of the Dominion (p. 30) and name the great rivers of British North America.

A. The St. Lawrence, the Saskatchewan and Nelson, the Mackenzie, and the Fraser.

Q. Point out and name the great lakes drained into the Arctic Ocean.

A. Athabasca, Great Slave, and Great Bear.

Q. Point out and name the great lakes drained into Hudson Bay.

A. Manitoba, Winnipegosis, and Winnipeg.

Q. Point out and name the great lakes drained by the St. Lawrence.

Q. Point out and name the divisions of British North America.

A. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia; and the North-West Territories, the District of Keewatin, the North-East Territory, Newfoundland, and Labrador.

Q. Point out on the map and name the capitals of the provinces, and of the North-West Territories and Newfoundland.

A. Ontario, *Toronto*; Quebec, *Quebec*; New Brunswick, *Fredericton*; Nova Scotia, *Halifax*; Prince Edward Island, *Charlotte-town*; Manitoba, *Winnipeg*; British Columbia, *Victoria*; North-West Territories, *Battleford*; and Newfoundland, *St. John's*.

Q. Point out and name the other large cities.

A. Montreal, St. John, Hamilton, Ottawa, Kingston, and London.

Q. How many of these provinces touch upon the coast?

A. All of them but Manitoba.

Q. What do these divisions (excluding Newfoundland and Labrador) form?

A. The Dominion of Canada.

- Q. What and where is the capital of the Dominion?
 A. Ottawa, on the River Ottawa.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

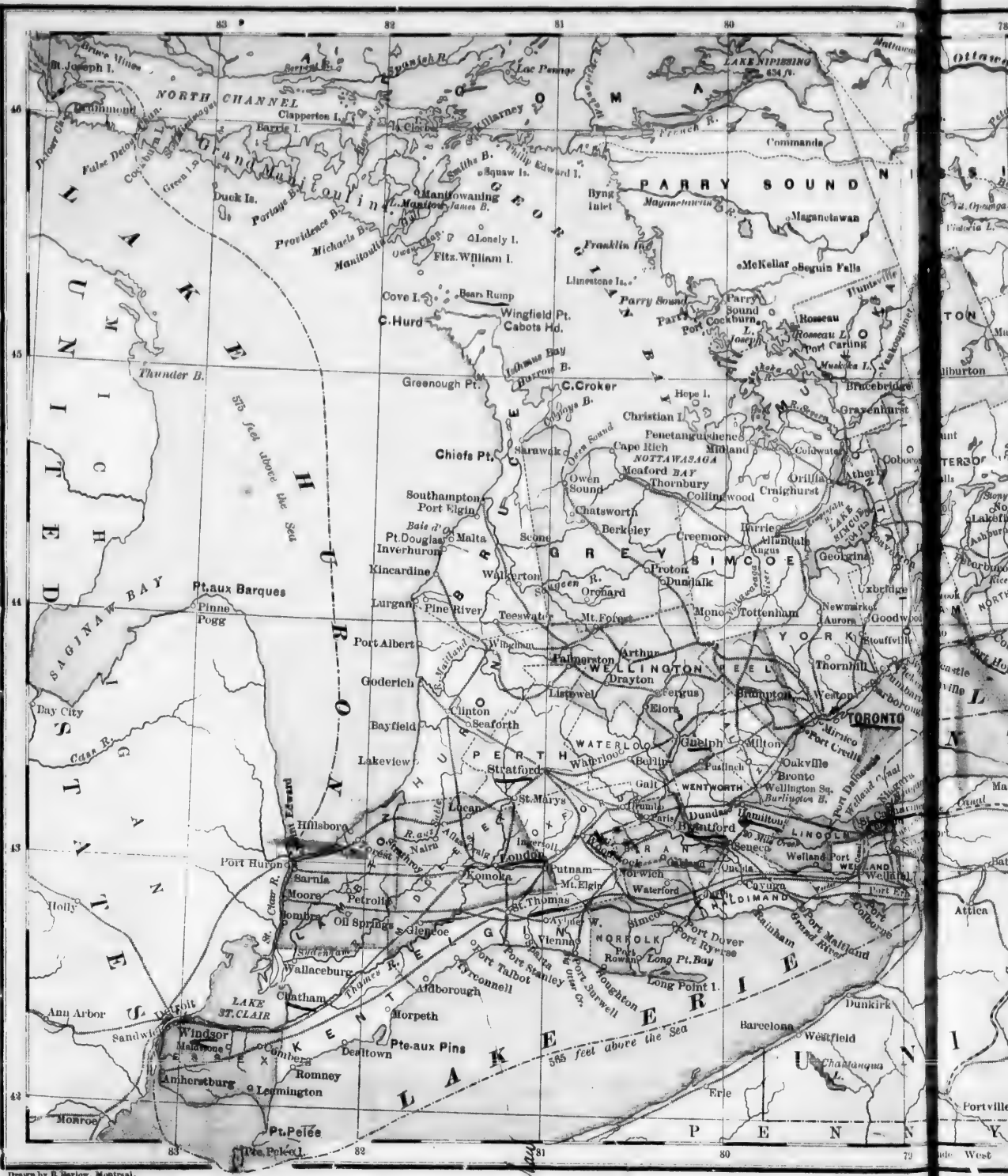
- Q. When was the Dominion of Canada formed?
 A. In 1867, by act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
- Q. Of what provinces did it then consist?
 A. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.
- Q. What river and bay separate Quebec from New Brunswick?
 A. Restigouche River and Bay Chaleur.
- Q. Which extends farther south, Quebec or New Brunswick?
- Q. Which province borders on the Pacific? Which borders on the great lakes? Which lies on both sides of the St. Lawrence? Which province is an island? Which consists of a peninsula and an island?
- Q. In what direction is Quebec from Ontario? Manitoba from Ontario? Newfoundland from New Brunswick? Nova Scotia from Newfoundland? British Columbia from Ontario? Prince Edward Island from Nova Scotia?
- Q. In what direction is Ottawa from Toronto? Kingston from Ottawa? London from Toronto? London from Hamilton? Montreal from Ottawa? Quebec from Ottawa? Halifax from Quebec? St. John from St. John's?
- Q. What lakes are between Canada and the United States?
 A. Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.
- Q. Point out and name the connections of these lakes.
 A. The St. Mary's, St. Clair, Detroit, and Niagara rivers.
- Q. Between which two lakes do the Niagara Falls occur?
 A. Between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

- Q. What islands lie in the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
 A. Anticosti, Magdalen, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland.
- Q. Point out and name the bays, capes, and straits.

LESSON 19.

Ontario.

- Q. State the boundaries of Ontario.
 A. On the north-west and north, Kewadin, the North-West Territories, and James Bay; east, the North-East Territory and the Province of Quebec; south-east and south, the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, and Lake Erie; south-west and west, Lakes St. Clair, Huron, and Superior, the State of Minnesota, and Kewadin.
- Q. Point out and name each of the great lakes.
 Q. What river separates Ontario from Quebec?
 A. The Ottawa, which issues from Lake Temiscaming, and falls into the St. Lawrence at the island of Montreal.
- Q. Point out the other boundary rivers of Ontario.
 A. The St. Lawrence, Niagara, Detroit, St. Clair, St. Mary's, Pigeon, Rainy, English, and Albany.
- Q. What bays lie north of Grey and Simcoe counties?
 Q. What two lakes lie between the Ottawa and Georgian Bay, and between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay?
 A. Lake Nipissing and Lake Simcoe.
- Q. What rivers drain Lake Simcoe and Lake Nipissing into Georgian Bay?
 A. The Severn drains the former, and the French River the latter.
- Q. What river drains Lake Nipigon into Lake Superior?
 A. The River Nipigon.
- Q. What rivers flow into the Georgian Bay?
 A. The French, Maganetawan, Severn, and Nottawasaga.
- Q. What rivers fall into Lake Huron?
 A. The Saugeen, Maumland, and Aux Sables.
- Q. What rivers flow into Lake St. Clair?
 Q. Describe the River Thames.
 A. It rises in the county of Perth, and after a south-west course of 160 miles, enters Lake



Drawn by R. Barlow, Montreal.



Home Lesson's

St. Clair. On its banks are St. Mary's, London, and Chatham.

Q. Describe the Grand River.

A. It rises in the county of Grey, flows through Wellington, Waterloo, Brant, and Haldimand, and enters Lake Erie after a course of about 130 miles. It passes Elora, Galt, Paris, Brantford, Caledonia, and Dunnville.

Q. Show on the map the position of Niagara Falls

Q. Describe the Trent.

A. The Trent issues from Rice Lake, in Northumberland, and after a winding south and east course, falls into the Bay of Quinté, at Trenton.

Q. Point out the Madawaska River.

Q. What canal runs from Kingston to Ottawa?

A. The Rideau Canal.

Q. Where is the Welland Canal?

A. It extends across the Niagara peninsula, from Port Dalhousie to Port Colborne.

Q. Point out and name the capital of Ontario.

A. Toronto, noted for its university, fine public buildings, its bay and harbor, and as the centre of education for the province.

Q. Point out and name the other cities of Ontario.

A. London, Guelph, Brantford, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Belleville, Kingston, and Ottawa.

Q. Point out and name the chief towns on the map.

Q. For what is Ontario chiefly noted?

A. For its great lakes; its fertile soil; its lumber trade and agricultural products; its copper, iron, and other minerals; and its oil springs and salt wells.

Q. Point out on the map and name the various counties in Ontario bordering on the River Ottawa,—on the River St. Lawrence,—on Lake Ontario,—on Lake St. Clair,—and on Lake Huron.

Q. Point out and name the five counties on Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, and their chief towns.

A. Simcoe, chief town *Barrie*; Grey, *Owen Sound*; Bruce, *Walkerton*; Huron, *Goderich*; Lambton, *Sarnia*.

Q. Point out and name the six counties on Lake Erie, and their chief towns.

A. Essex, *Sandwich*; Kent, *Chatham*;

Elgin, *St. Thomas*; Norfolk, *Simcoe*; Haldimand, *Georgina*; Welland, *Welland*.

Q. Point out and name the twelve counties on Lake Ontario, and their chief towns.

A. Lincoln, *St. Catharines*; Wentworth, *Hamilton*; Halton, *Milton*; Peel, *Brampton*; York, *Toronto*; Ontario, *Whitby*; Durham, *Port Hope*; Northumberland, *Cobourg*; Prince Edward, *Picton*; Hastings, *Belleville*; Lennox and Addington, *Napanee*; Frontenac, *Kingston*.

Q. Point out and name the five counties on the St. Lawrence, and their chief towns.

A. Leeds, *Brockville*; Grenville, *Prescott*; Dundas, *Morrisburg*; Stormont, *Cornwall*; Glengarry, *Alexandria*.

Q. Point out and name the five counties on the Ottawa, and their chief towns.

A. Prescott, *L'Orignal*; Russell, *Russell*; Carleton, *Ottawa*; Lanark, *Perth*; Renfrew, *Pembroke*.

Q. Point out and name the nine interior counties, and their chief towns.

A. Middlesex, *London*; Oxford, *Woodstock*; Brant, *Brantford*; Perth, *Stratford*; Waterloo, *Berlin*; Wellington, *Guelph*; Victoria, *Lindsay*; Peterborough, *Peterborough*; the provisional county of Haliburton, *Minden*. *Oranville*.

Q. Point out the districts of Thunder Bay, Algoma, Nipissing, Parry Sound, and Muskoka.

Q. Point out and name the chief towns in these districts.

A. Thunder Bay, *Prince Arthur's Landing*; Algoma, *Sault Ste. Marie*; Nipissing, *Nipissing*; Parry Sound, *Parry Sound*; Muskoka, *Bracebridge*.

Q. What large island lies in the northern part of Lake Huron?

A. Grand Manitoulin Island; chief town *Little Current*.

Q. Point out and name the three principal lakes in the Muskoka District.

A. Muskoka, *Rosseau*, and Joseph, noted for their beautiful scenery, and as being attractive summer resorts.

Q. For what is Prince Arthur's Landing noteworthy?

A. As being the terminus of the projected Canadian Pacific Railway.

Home Lesson's

Book No. 1

LESSON 20.

Quebec.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Quebec.
 Q. Which is its largest river?
 A. The St. Lawrence, which flows north-east into the gulf of the same name.

Q. What province lies to the south-east?
 Q. What states lie to the south and south-east?
 Q. What province lies to the south-west?
 Q. What lake lies north-west of the Ottawa?
 Q. What lake does the Saguenay flow through?
 Q. What counties lie south of the St. Lawrence?
 Q. What counties lie north-east of Quebec?
 Q. What counties lie between Quebec and the Ottawa?
 Q. What counties lie south-east of Quebec?
 Q. What counties lie south of the St. Lawrence?
 Q. What counties lie north of the Ottawa?
 Q. Name the principal rivers north of the St. Lawrence.

A. The Saguenay, St. Maurice, and Ottawa.
 Q. Name the principal rivers south of the St. Lawrence.

A. The Richelieu, St. Francis, and Chaudière.

Q. For what is Quebec noted?
 A. For its shipping, shipbuilding, lumbering, fisheries, iron and copper mines, and its beautiful scenery.

Q. What peninsula lies to the north-east?
 A. Gaspé; lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay Chaleur.

Q. Point out and name the nine counties on the Ottawa, and their chief towns.

A. Pontiac, Bryson; Ottawa, Hull; Argen-teuil, Lachute; Two Mountains, Ste. Scholastique; Vaudreuil, Vaudreuil; Soulanges, Coteau Landing; Jacques Cartier, Point Claire; Hochelaga, Longue Pointe; Laval, Ste. Rose.

Q. Point out and name the fourteen counties north of the St. Lawrence, and their chief towns.

A. Terrebonne, St. Jérôme; L'Assomption, L'Assomption; Montcalm, St.

Julienne; Joliette, Joliette; Berthier, Berthier; Maskinongé, Rivière du Loup; St. Maurice, Three Rivers; Champlain, Can; Portneuf, Cap Santé; Quebec, Quebec; Montmorency, Chateau Richer; Charlevoix, St. Paul's Bay; Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi; Saguenay, Tadoussac.

Q. Point out and name the twenty-six counties south of the St. Lawrence, and their chief towns.

A. Huntingdon, Huntingdon; Beauharnois, Beauharnois; Chateauguay, Ste. Martine; Laprairie, Laprairie; Napierville, Napierville; St. Johns, St. Johns; Chambly, Longueuil; Verchères, Verchères; Richelieu, Sorel; Yamaska, St. François; St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe; Bagot, St. Hugues; Rouville, Ste. Marie; Iberville, Ste. Athanase; Nicolet, Bécancour; Lotbinière, Lotbinière; Lévis, Pointe Lévis; Dorchester, Ste. Hénédine; Bellechasse, St. Michel; Montmagny, St. Thomas; L'Islet, St. Jean Port Joli; Kamouraska, Kamouraska; Témiscouata, Isle Verte; Rimouski, Rimouski; Bonaventure, New Carlisle; Gaspé, Percé.

Q. Point out and name the Eastern Townships (or counties) south of the St. Lawrence, and their chief towns.

A. Arthabasca, St. Christophe; Mégantic, Leeds Village; Beauce, St. François; Drummond, Drummondville; Richmond, Richmond; Wolfe, Dudswell; Shefford, Waterloo; Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke; Compton, Cookshire; Missisquoi, Freleighsburg; Brome, Knowlton; Stanstead, Stanstead.

Q. Point out and name the capital.

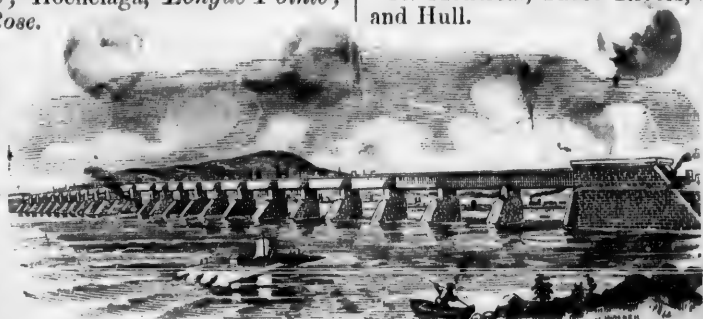
A. Quebec, noted for its citadel, which is the strongest fortress in America.

Q. Point out and name the other cities.

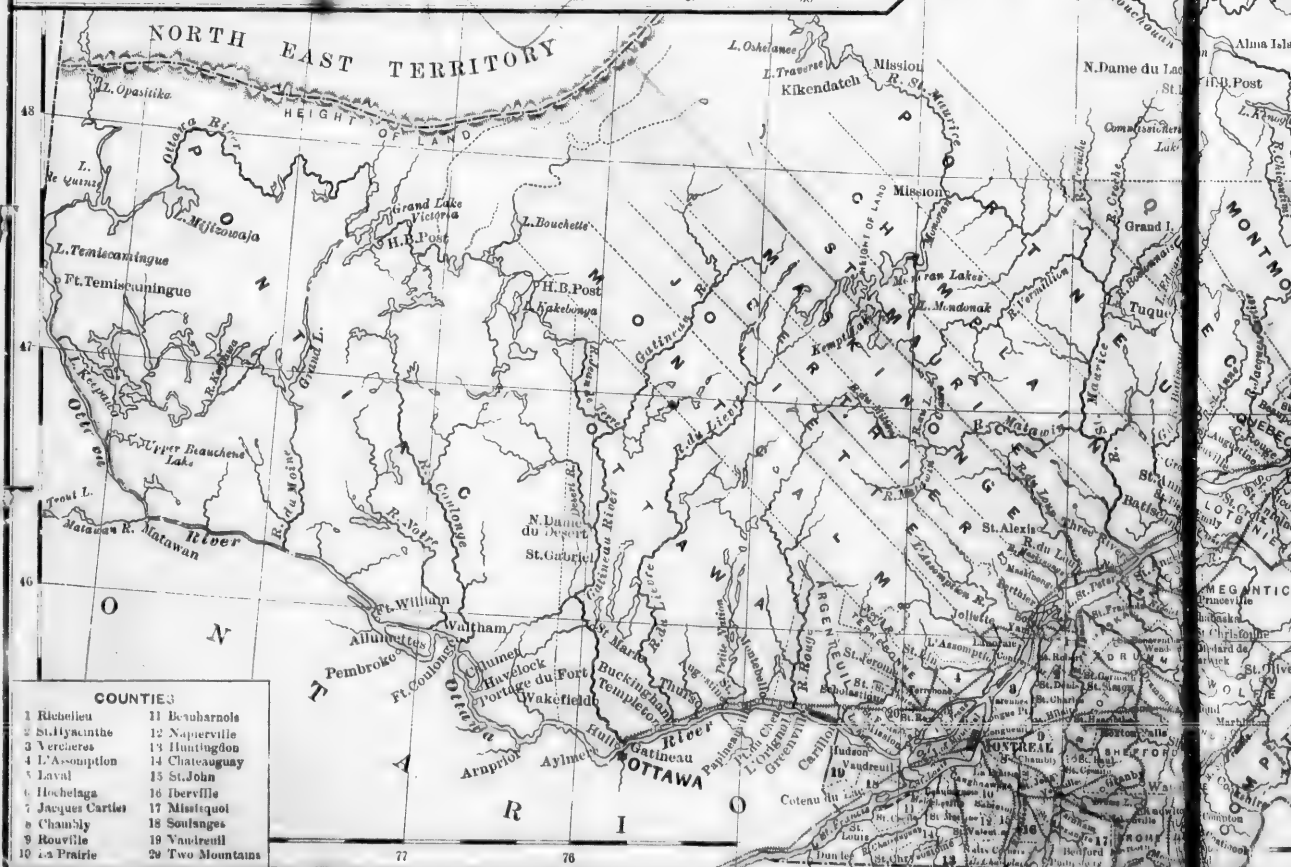
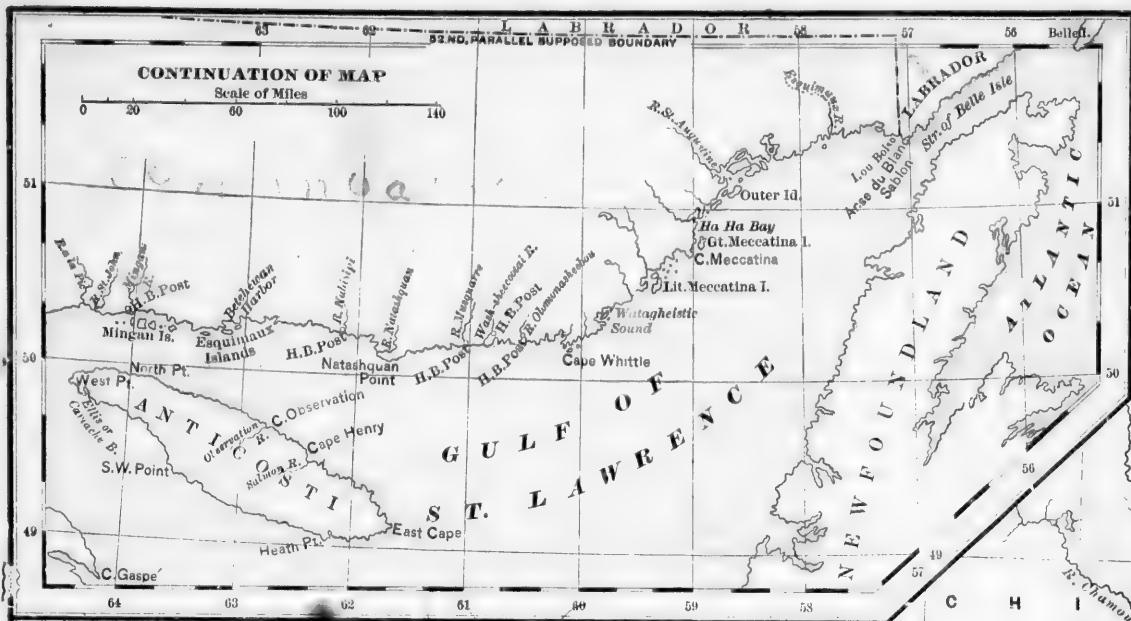
A. Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, and Hull.

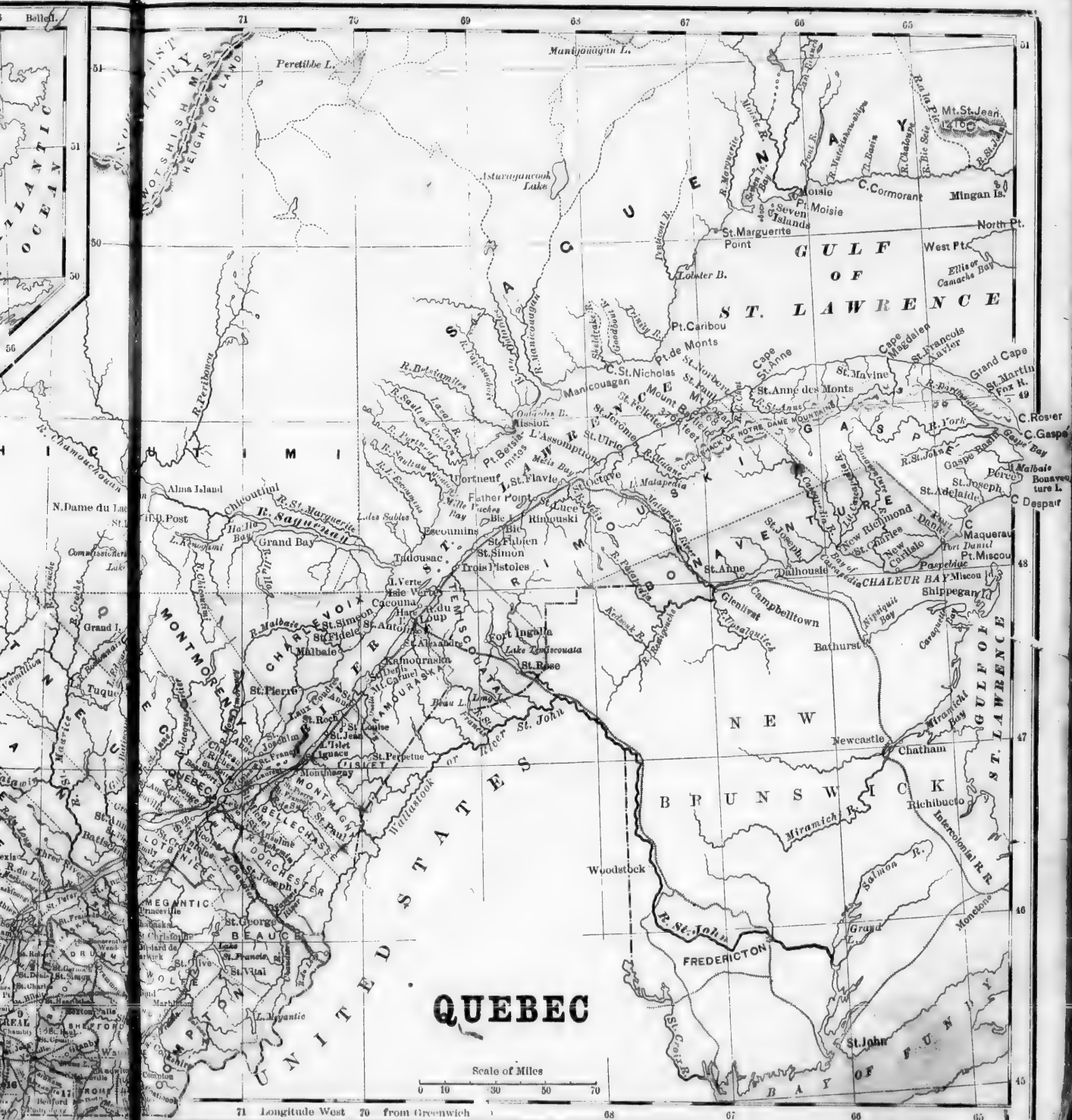
Q. What celebrated railway Tubular bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal?

A. The Victoria Tubular Bridge, which is shaped like a tunnel, and is nearly one mile and a half long.



THE VICTORIA TUBULAR RAILWAY BRIDGE, FROM ST. LAMBERT.





Q. Name the chief town in the Eastern Townships.

A. Sherbrooke, on the rivers St. Francis and Magog.

Q. What railway connects Quebec and Montreal with Portland in the State of Maine?

A. The Grand Trunk Railway, which extends to Lake Huron in Ontario.

Q. Which are the principal islands in the St. Lawrence?

A. Montreal and Isle Jésus, at Montreal; Orleans, at Quebec; Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf.

LESSON 21.

New Brunswick.

Q. Point out the boundaries of New Brunswick.

A. On the north, Quebec, and the Bay Chaleur; east, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northumberland Strait, and Nova Scotia; south, the Bay of Fundy; west, the State of Maine, and Quebec.

Q. What large bay separates New Brunswick from Quebec?

A. The Bay Chaleur, at the north.

Q. Point out and name its other bays and harbors.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

Q. How many counties are there in New Brunswick?

A. Fifteen.

Q. Point out and name the two counties on the Bay Chaleur, and their chief towns.

A. Restigouche, *Dalhousie*; Gloucester, *Bathurst*.

Q. Point out and name the three counties on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and their chief towns.

A. Northumberland, *Newcastle*; Kent, *Richibucto*; Westmoreland, *Dorchester*.

Q. Point out and name the three counties on the Bay of Fundy, and their chief towns.

A. Albert, *Hopewell*; St. John, *St. John*; Charlotte, *St. Andrews*.

Q. Point out and name the four counties in the interior, and their chief towns.

A. King's, *Hampton*; Queen's, *Gagetown*; Sunbury, *Oromocto*; York, *Fredericton*.

Q. Point out and name the three counties in the west, and their chief towns.

A. Carleton, *Woodstock*; Victoria, *Grand Falls*; Madawaska, *Little Falls*.

Q. For what is New Brunswick chiefly noted?

A. For its many rivers, and its important lumbering, shipbuilding, fishing, and mining industries.

Q. Point out and name its principal lakes.

A. Grand Lake, in Queen's County, and Grand Lake, on the Maine boundary.

Q. What isthmus connects New Brunswick with Nova Scotia?

A. The Isthmus of Chignecto, 14 miles wide.

Q. Which are its largest rivers?

A. The Restigouche, which falls into the Bay Chaleur; Miramichi, which falls into Miramichi Bay; and the St. John, which falls into the Bay of Fundy.



GRAND FALLS ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Q. Point out and name the capital.

A. Fredericton, 84 miles up the St. John.

Q. Point out and name the chief seaport.

A. St. John, at the mouth of the St. John river.

Q. Point out and name three shipbuilding towns.

A. Chatham, Newcastle, and Moncton.

Q. Point out and name two fishing towns.

A. Richibucto and Shediac.

LESSON 22.

Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of the Province of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island.

Q. By whom and when was Nova Scotia discovered ?

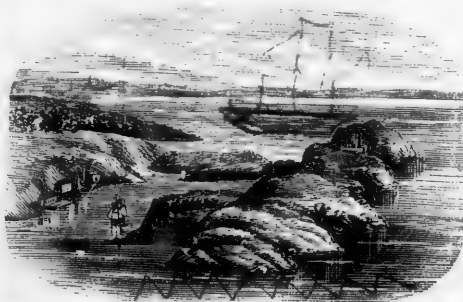
A. By Cabot, in 1497.

Q. What islands lie to the north and to the north-east of Nova Scotia ?

A. Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

Q. To what province is Nova Scotia connected by an isthmus ?

A. To New Brunswick, at the north-west, by the Isthmus of Chignecto.



APPEARANCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, ETC., FROM A BALLOON.

Q. What bay separates Nova Scotia from New Brunswick ?

A. The Bay of Fundy, 145 miles long, and 45 miles wide.

Q. What is peculiar about the Bay of Fundy ?

A. Its great tides, which sometimes rise 60 feet high.

Q. Point out and name the principal capes. *North*

Q. Point out and name the principal bays and harbors. *Bay of Fundy*

Q. For what are Nova Scotia and Cape Breton noted ?

A. For their coal, iron, gold, and other minerals ; for their fisheries ; and for their extensive coasts and good harbors.

Q. What separates Cape Breton from Nova Scotia ?

A. The Gut, or Strait, of Canso.

Q. By what is Cape Breton nearly divided in two ?

A. By an arm of the sea, called Bras d'Or.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

Q. Point out and name the principal lakes, rivers, and mountains.

Q. How many counties are there in the province ?

A. Eighteen, namely, fourteen in Nova Scotia, and four in Cape Breton.

Q. Point out and name the six counties in Nova Scotia on the Atlantic coast, and their chief towns.

A. Guysborough, *Guysborough* ; Halifax, *Halifax* ; Lunenburg, *Lunenburg* ; Queen's, *Liverpool* ; Shelburne, *Shelburne* ; Yarmouth, *Yarmouth*.

Q. Point out and name the four counties on the Bay of Fundy, and their chief towns.

A. Digby, *Digby* ; Annapolis, *Annapolis* ; King's, *Kentville* ; Hants, *Windsor*.

Q. Point out and name the four counties on Northumberland Strait, and their chief towns.

A. Cumberland, *Amherst* ; Colchester, *Truro* ; Pictou, *Pictou* ; Antigonish, *Antigonish*.

Q. Point out and name the four counties in Cape Breton, and their chief towns.

A. Inverness, *Port Hood* ; Victoria, *Baddeck* ; Cape Breton, *Sydney* ; Richmond, *Arichat*.

Q. Point out and name the capital and principal towns of Nova Scotia.

A. Halifax, the capital, in Halifax County ; Pictou, at the north ; Truro, at the head of Cobequid Bay ; Windsor, in Hants County ; Yarmouth, in Yarmouth County ; Liverpool, in Queen's County ; and Lunenburg, in Lunenburg County.

Q. What group of islands lies north-west of Cape Breton Island ?

A. The Magdalen Islands, which belong to Quebec.

Q. Point out and name the islands which lie to the north-east and to the south of Cape Breton Island, and at the entrance of Bras d'Or.

A. St. Paul's, Arichat, and Boularderie

Q. For what is Halifax noted ?

A. For its fortifications, its fine harbor, and as being the winter port of the steamers running between England and Canada.

Q. Where is the principal coal mine in Nova Scotia ?

A. At Pictou.

vers, and
 ince ?
 a Nova
 va Scotia
 Halifax,
 Queen's,
 outh,
 the Bay
 apolis;
 Northum-
 chester,
 sh, An-
 in Cape
 n, Bad-
 hmond,
 pal towns
 County;
 head of
 County;
 verpool,
 in Lun-
 of Cape
 long to
 le to the
 and, and at
 erie
 oor, and
 teamers
 a.
 Scotia ?

Bolton

Lynn

Lynn

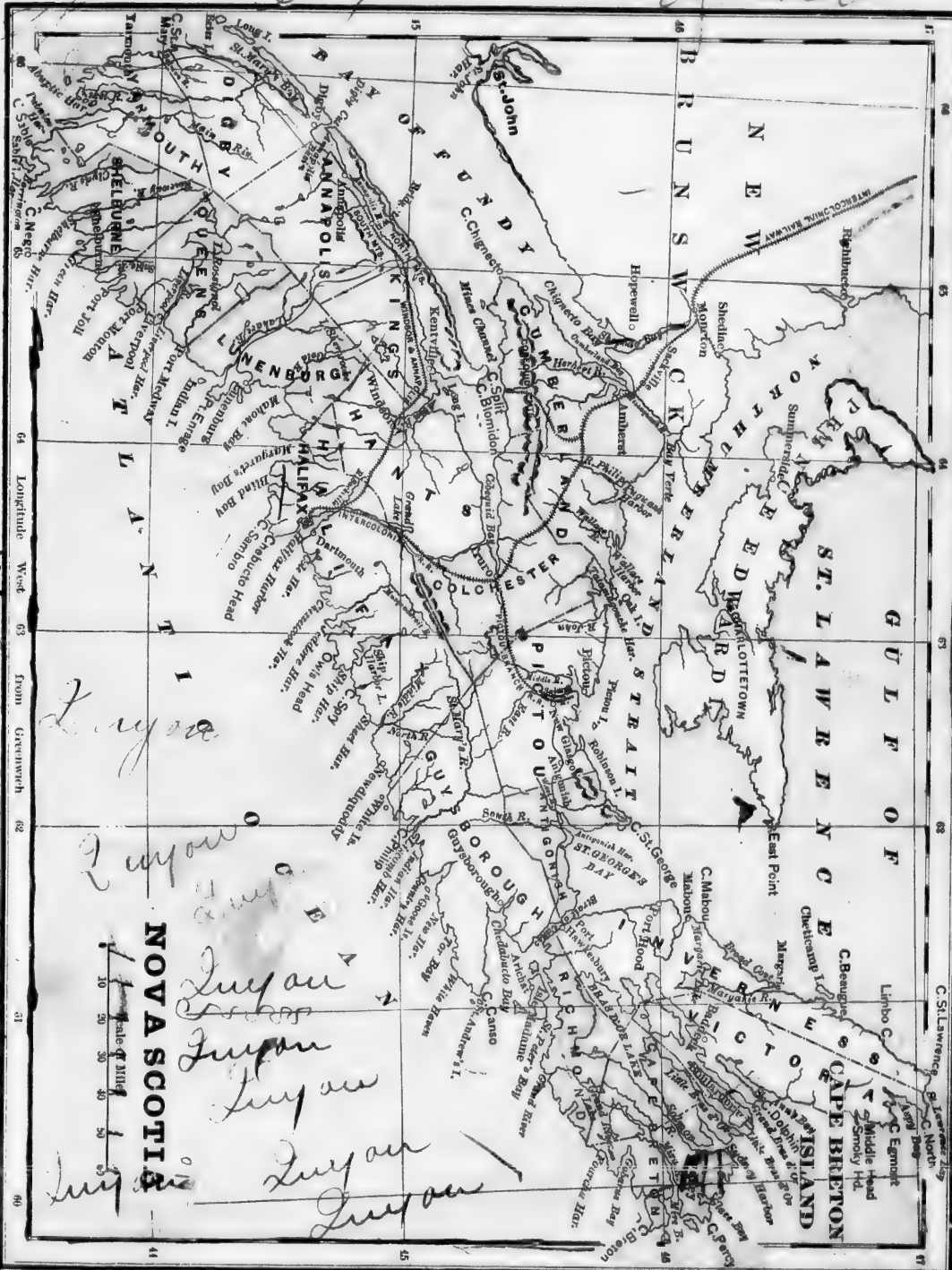
Lynn

Lynn

Lynn

Lynn

Lynn



John M. D. M. L. M.

LESSON 23.

Prince Edward Island.

Q. Point out (on the map of Nova Scotia) the position and boundaries of Prince Edward Island.

Q. What countries lie to the east, south, and west of it?

A. Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Q. Point out and name its principal bays and capes.

Q. Point out and name its county divisions and their chief towns.

A. King's, Georgetown; Queen's, Charlottetown; Prince, Summerside.

Q. For what is the island chiefly noted?

A. Its fertility and its healthy climate.

Q. Point out and name the strait at the south.

A. Charlottetown, near Hillsborough Bay.

Q. What are the chief employments of the inhabitants?

A. Agriculture, fishing, and shipbuilding.

Q. When was Prince Edward Island admitted into the Dominion?

A. In the year 1873.

LESSON 24.

Newfoundland and Labrador.

Q. Point out on the map the position and boundaries of Newfoundland.

Q. What countries lie to the north-west, west, and south-west of the island?

A. Labrador and Canada.

Q. Point out on the map, and name its chief bays.

A. White, Notre Dame, Bonavista, Trinity, Conception, St. Mary, Placentia, Fortune, and St. George's.

Q. Point out and name its chief capes.

A. Bauld, Freels, Race, Ray, Bonavista, Fogo, St. Francis.

Q. Point out and name its chief ponds or lakes.

A. Grand Pond, Red Indian or Bathurst Lake, and Gander or Bourke Lambert Lake.

Q. Name its chief rivers.

A. River of Exploits (150 miles long), the Humber, the Gander, and the Great Cod Roy.

Q. Point out and name its ten district divisions.

A. Burgeo and Lapoile, Fogo, Fortune Bay, Burin, Bonavista, Trinity Bay, Placentia and St. Mary, Conception, St. Johns, and Ferryland.

Q. For what is Newfoundland famous?

A. For its valuable coast fisheries, and for being the first settled British American Colony.

Q. For what is Newfoundland noted?

A. The fogs on the coast, and the great banks or shoals at the south and east of the island.

Q. What produces the fogs?

A. The meeting of the cold Arctic current with the warm Gulf stream.

Q. What is the size of the Great Bank?

A. The Great Bank, the most important fishing ground in the world, is 600 miles long, and 200 miles wide.



APPEARANCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND FROM A BALLOON.

Q. For what is Trinity Bay noted?

A. As the landing point of the first Atlantic Telegraph Cable. (Valentia Bay, in Ireland, is the starting point.)

Q. Point out the course of the Telegraph between St. John's and Nova Scotia, by way of Cape Ray.

Q. What strait lies at the north of the island?

A. The Strait of Belle Isle, 12 miles across, —through which the Canadian mail steamers pass, in the summer season, on their way to and from Europe.

Q. Point out and name the capital of Newfoundland.

A. St. John's, at the south-east of the Island, in the peninsula of Avalon.

ions.
Fortune
Placentia
hus, and

ies, and
American

he great
t of the

current

important
les long,

ALLOON.

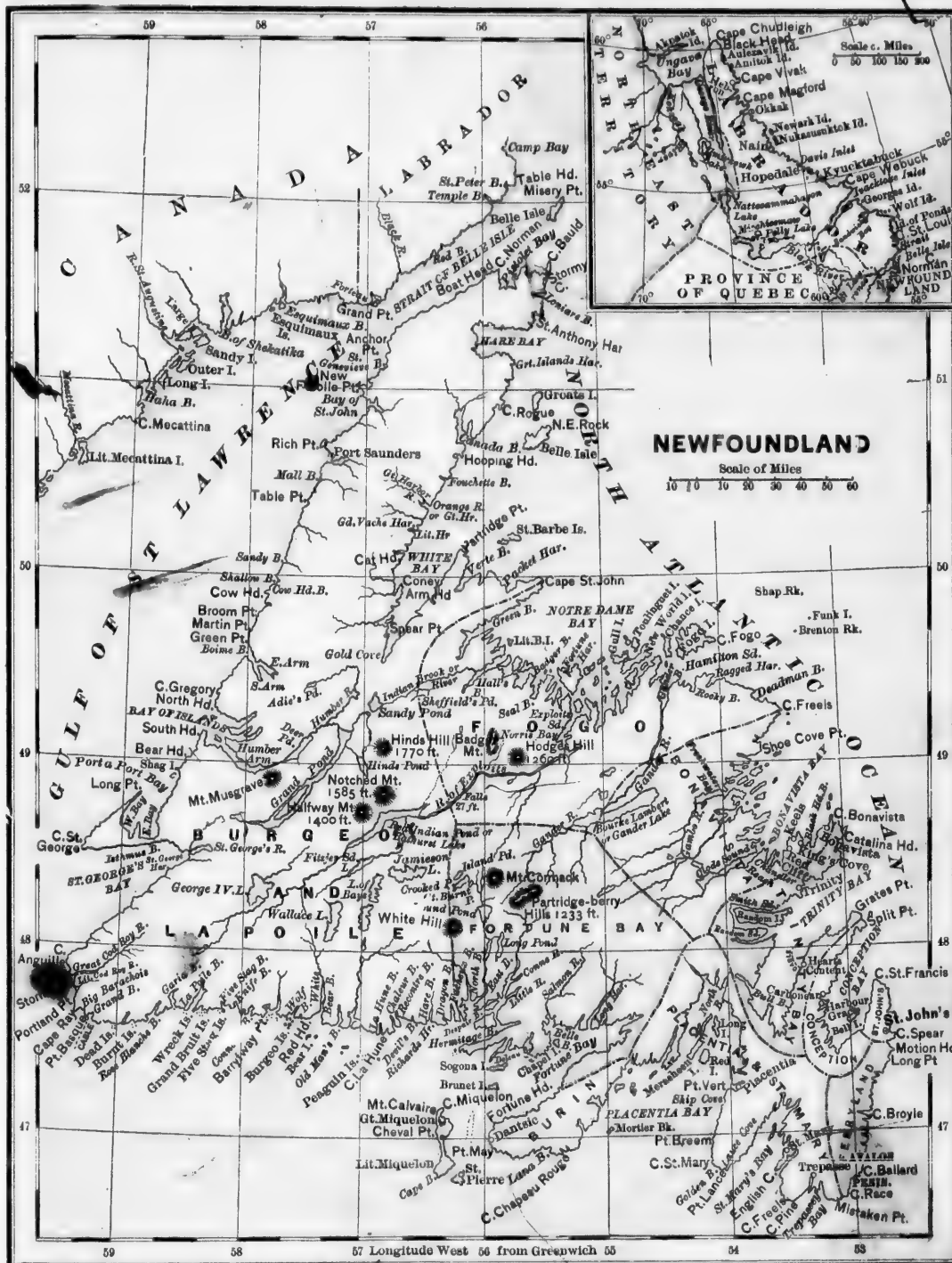
First At-
Bay, in

etween St.

s across,
teamers
way to

undland.

of the



Q. For what is British Columbia chiefly noted ?

A. For its rich gold-fields.

Q. What are the chief occupations of the inhabitants ?

A. Mining, agriculture, rearing cattle, and fishing.

Q. Point out and name the capital of British Columbia.

A. Victoria, at the south end of Vancouver Island. Three miles from it is the harbor of Esquimalt.

Q. Point out and name the chief town on the mainland.

A. New Westminster, near the mouth of the Fraser River.

Q. Point out the principal straits, gulfs, and capes.

Q. Point out on the map the position and boundaries of Vancouver Island.

Q. By what is it separated from the mainland ?

A. By Queen Charlotte Sound and Juan de Fuca Strait.

Q. For what is it chiefly noted ?

A. As being the largest island on the Pacific coast, and for its fisheries, coal, and furs.

Q. What place is noted for its coal-fields ?

A. Nanaimo.

LESSON 27.

North-West Territories, Kewaydin, and North-East Territory.

Q. Point out and name the boundaries of the North-West Territories.

A. North, the Arctic Ocean; east, Kewaydin and Manitoba; south, the United States; west, British Columbia and Alaska.

Q. Point out and name the boundaries of Kewaydin.

A. North, the Arctic Ocean; east, Hudson Bay, and a meridian line running about $91^{\circ} 10'$ W.; south, Ontario and the United States; west, Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Q. Point out and name the boundaries of the North-East Territory.

A. North, Hudson Strait; east, Labrador;

south, Quebec; and west, Ontario and Hudson Bay.

Q. What were these immense territories formerly called ?

A. The Hudson Bay Territory, after Henry Hudson, an Englishman, who discovered Hudson Bay in 1607.

Q. When did these territories come into possession of the Dominion of Canada ?

A. In 1870 they were transferred from the Hudson Bay Company to Canada.

Q. How many forts have the Company for trading purposes ?

A. About 100, of which Fort York, at the mouth of the Nelson, is the chief.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers that fall into the Arctic Ocean.

A. The Mackenzie and its branches, the Du Liards, the Peace, and the Athabasca; the Coppermine; and the Back or Great Fish River.

Q. Point out and name the rivers flowing into Lake Winnipeg.

A. The Saskatchewan and Red River.

Q. Point out and name the rivers flowing into Hudson Bay.

A. Churchill, Nelson, and Severn.

Q. Point out and name those flowing into James Bay.

A. Albany, Moose, Rupert, East Main, and Great Whale.

Q. Point out and name the great lakes in the basin of the Mackenzie river.

A. Athabasca, Great Slave, and Great Bear.

Q. Point out the principal lakes in the Hudson Bay Basin.

A. Wollaston, Deer, Winnipegosis, Manitoba, and Winnipeg.

Q. Point out a lake on the United States boundary.

A. Lake of the Woods.

Q. Point out two lakes drained into James Bay.

A. The Abbittibe and the Mistassini.

Q. For what are the basins of the Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and Peace Rivers noted ?

A. For their fertile soil and rich coal-fields.

and Hu-

formerly

r Henry
covered

cession of

from the

or trading

, at the

s that fall

es, the
abasca;
eat Fish

into Lake

er.

o Hudson

ames Bay.

ain, and

e basin of

at Bear.

udson Bay

, Man-

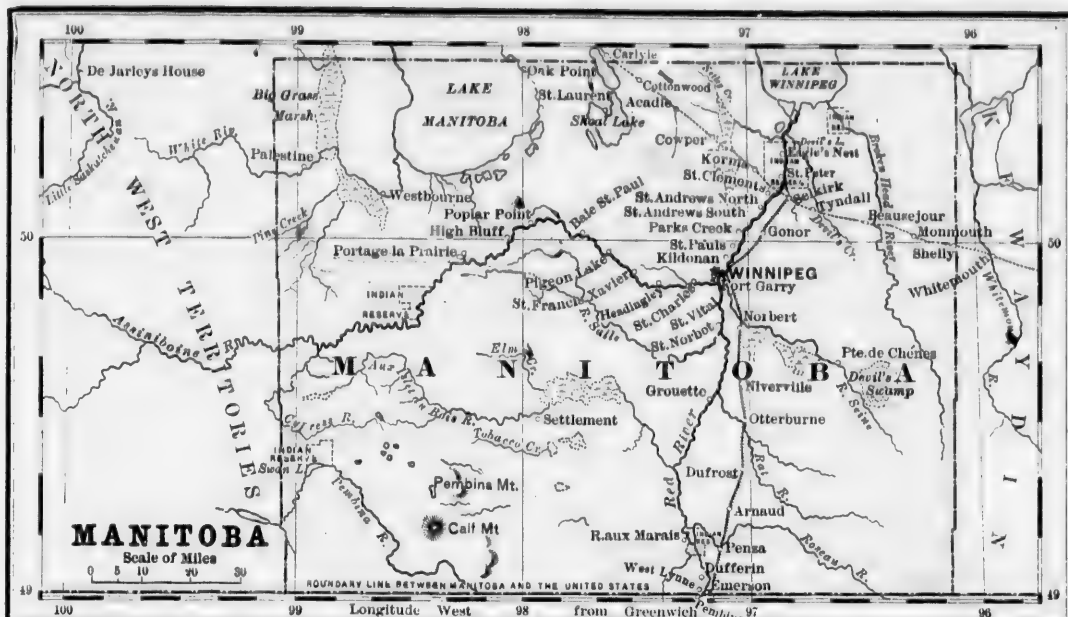
oundary.

ay.

ni.

atchewan,

al-fields.



LESSON 28.

The Government of Canada.

Q. What is the Dominion of Canada politically ?

A. A colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and an integral portion of the British Empire. It is a Dominion consisting of a number of Provinces united together as a Federation, under a constitution set forth in a law passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, in the year 1867, and known as "The Act of Confederation."

Q. What is a Federation ?

A. A number of states or provinces united together under one government, but where the states or provinces have certain specified powers of self-government.

Q. How is Canada governed federally ?

A. Nominally and in theory by the Queen, through her representative, the Governor General; but really, in purely colonial matters, by the people of the Dominion, through representatives chosen by them to form the House of Commons, which is the dominant power in the Parliament of Canada.

Q. What constitutes the Parliament of Canada ?

A. The King or Queen of the United Kingdom, represented by the Governor General; the Senate; and the House of Commons.

Q. How are the various provinces, which in part make up Canada, governed ?

A. Nominally and in theory by the Queen, through her representatives, the Lieutenant Governors; but really, in all matters of local provincial concern entrusted to them by the constitution, by Provincial Legislative bodies elected by the people in each Province.

Q. How are the various provinces divided ?

A. Into counties and townships, each having its own local municipal government.

Q. How are the cities and towns governed ?

A. Cities, by a mayor and city council; towns, by a reeve and town council.

Q. Who is the present Governor General of Canada ?

A. His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne.

LESSON 29.

The United States of America.

Q. Point out on the map and name the boundaries of the United States of America.

A. Omitting Alaska, the United States are bounded on the north by British America; east by the Atlantic Ocean; south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico; west by the Pacific Ocean.

Q. Point out the great mountain systems which cross the United States.

A. The Alleghany and the Rocky Mountain systems.

Q. Point out the three regions into which these mountain systems divide the country.

A. The Atlantic slope, the Pacific slope, and the Mississippi valley.

Q. Point out the principal rivers in the United States.

A. The Mississippi, with its tributaries, the Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas; the Rio Grande del Norte; the Colorado; and the Columbia.

Q. Point out and name the principal bays and gulfs.

Q. Point out and name the principal capes.

Q. How many states and territories are there in the United States ?

A. Thirty-eight states, ten territories, and one federal district.

Q. How are these states divided ?

A. Into six large groups, named according to their position.

Q. What are the names of these groups ?

A. 1. The North Atlantic States; 2. The Middle Atlantic States; 3. The South Atlantic States; 4. The Gulf States; 5. The Central States; 6. The Pacific States.

Q. What would you call the United States politically ?

A. A Federal Republic.

Q. Name and point out the capital of the United States.

A. Washington, on the Potomac, in the District of Columbia.

Q. Name and point out the commercial capital.

A. New York.

Q. Where is Alaska, and to what power did it formerly belong ?

A. It lies at the extreme north-west of North America. It formerly belonged to Russia.

LESSON 30.

The North Atlantic or New England States.

Q. Point out and name the six North Atlantic or New England States, and their capitals.

A. Maine, *Augusta*; New Hampshire, *Concord*; Vermont, *Montpelier*; Massachusetts, *Boston*; Rhode Island, *Providence* and *Newport*; Connecticut, *Hartford*.

Q. For what are the New England States chiefly noted?

A. For their early settlement by the English, and for their extensive manufactures, commerce, and fisheries.

Q. What state lies between Quebec and New Brunswick?

A. *Maine Massachusetts*

Q. What three states border on the State of New York?

A. *Pennsylvania Vermont*

Q. What states lie between Maine and Vermont?

A. *New Hampshire*

Q. What two states lie south of Massachusetts?

A. Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Q. What mountains run through the New England States?

A. The Alleghanies, which run southward.

Q. What are these mountains called in Vermont and in New Hampshire?

A. In Vermont they are called the Green Mountains; and in New Hampshire, the White Mountains.

Q. What river separates Maine from New Hampshire?

A. The Kennebec.

Q. What lake forms part of the western boundary of Vermont?

A. Lake Champlain.

Q. Which is the chief railway centre in the New England States?

A. Boston, the chief business city of New England, on Massachusetts Bay.

Q. In what direction is Maine from New Brunswick? Rhode Island from Connecticut? New Hampshire from Vermont? Connecticut from Massachusetts?

A. Maine is north of New Brunswick; Rhode Island is south of Connecticut; New Hampshire is north of Vermont; Connecticut is south of Massachusetts.

Q. What sound is between Connecticut and Long Island?

A. Long Island Sound.

Q. What river connects Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence?

A. The Richelieu.

Q. Name the New England States bounded on the north by Quebec.

A. Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Q. What states does the Connecticut River separate, and what states does it cross?

A. It separates New Hampshire from Vermont, and crosses Massachusetts and Connecticut.

LESSON 31.

The Middle Atlantic States.

Q. Point out and name the seven Middle Atlantic States, and their capitals.

A. New York, *Albany*; Pennsylvania, *Harrisburg*; New Jersey, *Trenton*; Delaware, *Dover*; Maryland, *Annapolis*; Virginia, *Richmond*; West Virginia, *Wheeling*.

Q. State the position of the Middle Atlantic States.

A. They extend from Lake Champlain to Lake Erie, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio.

Q. What two states border on the Canadian Lakes?

A. New York and Pennsylvania.

Q. What two states lie south of New York?

A. New Jersey and Delaware.

Q. What states lie south-west of New Jersey?

A. Maryland and Virginia.

Q. What large island lies east of New Jersey?

A. Long Island.

Q. What mountains extend through the Middle Atlantic States?

A. The Alleghanies.

Q. Name the principal rivers.

A. Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Chesapeake, Potomac, and James.

Q. Point out and name the capes and bays on the coast?

A. Cape Cod, Narragansett Bay, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, and James River.

Q. What bay separates Delaware from New Jersey?

A. Delaware Bay.

Q. What river separates Maryland from Virginia?

A. The Potomac, which rises in the Alleghany Mountains.

Q. What river separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey?

A. The Delaware.

Q. What river flows through New York?

A. The Hudson, celebrated for its scenery.

Q. Which is the chief railway centre in the Middle Atlantic States?

A. New York, on Manhattan Island, the commercial capital of the United States.

Q. For what are the Middle Atlantic States chiefly noted?

A. New York for its commerce, Pennsylvania for its coal, New Jersey for its fruit, Delaware for its peaches, Maryland and the Virginias for their cotton, tobacco, and rice.

LESSON 32.

The South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Q. Point out on the map and name the four South Atlantic States, and their capitals.

A. North Carolina, *Raleigh*; South Carolina, *Columbia*; Georgia, *Atlanta*; Florida, *Tallahassee*.

Q. Point out on the map and name the four Gulf States and their capitals.

A. Alabama, *Montgomery*; Mississippi, *Jackson*; Louisiana, *New Orleans*; Texas, *Austin*.

Q. What great gulf lies south of Florida?

A. The Gulf of Mexico.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers of this section.

Q. What great river flows into the Gulf of Mexico?

A. The Mississippi.

COTTON PLANT, FLOWER AND POD.

Q. What river separates South Carolina from Georgia?

A. The Savannah, which rises in the Alleghany Mountains.



TOBACCO PLANT IN FLOWER.

Q. What rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of Texas?

A. The Sabine and the Rio Grande del Norte (or Grand River of the North).

Q. What river separates Texas from the Indian Territory?

A. The Red River, a tributary of the Mississippi.

Q. For what productions are these states noted?

A. For their cotton, tobacco, and rice.

LESSON 33.

The Central States.

Q. Point out and name the seven Central States east of the Mississippi, and their capitals.

A. Wisconsin, *Madison*; Michigan, *Lansing*; Illinois, *Springfield*; Indiana, *Indianapolis*; Ohio, *Columbus*; Kentucky, *Frankfort*; Tennessee, *Nashville*.

Q. What three states border on Lakes Erie, Huron, and Superior?

A. Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Q. What states in part border on Lake Michigan?

A. Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Q. What three states lie between the Ohio and the Mississippi?

A. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Q. What four states border on the left bank of the Mississippi?

A. Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Q. Point out and name the seven Central States west of the Mississippi, and their capitals.

A. Minnesota, *St. Paul*; Iowa, *Des Moines*; Missouri, *Jefferson*; Arkansas, *Little Rock*; Nebraska, *Lincoln*; Kansas, *Topeka*; Colorado, *Denver*.

Q. For what are these states chiefly noted?

A. For their prairies, agriculture, and minerals.

Q. What chief cities are situated on the lakes bordering on Canada?

Q. Name the three great tributaries which the Mississippi receives on its right bank.

A. The Missouri, Arkansas, and Red River.

Q. What states lie wholly or partly between the Mississippi and the Missouri?

Q. What states and territories are crossed by the Missouri?

A. Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska, and the Territories of Dakota and Montana.

Q. What states are crossed by the Arkansas?

A. Arkansas, Kansas, and Colorado.



RICE, WITH A GRAIN MAGNIFIED.

Pacific Ocean Birds

PACIFIC STATES—FEDERAL DISTRICT AND THE TERRITORIES.

53

LESSON 34.

The Pacific States.

Q. Point out and name the three Pacific States and their capitals.

A. Oregon, Salem; California, Sacramento; Nevada, Carson. *Carson*

Q. What river runs between Oregon and Washington Territory?

A. The Columbia, 800 miles long.

Q. Point out and name the two great mountain ranges of California.

A. The Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range.

Q. What bay lies west of California?

A. San Francisco Bay. Its entrance is a mile wide, and is called the Golden Gate.

Q. What remarkable valley is in California?

A. The Yosemite Valley, celebrated for its grand scenery and its lofty waterfalls.

Q. What river falls into San Francisco Bay?

A. The Sacramento.

Q. What river separates California from Arizona Territory?

Q. Point out and name the chief capes of the Pacific States.

Q. Which is their chief commercial city?

A. San Francisco.

Q. For what is California noted?

A. For its gold mines, its fine climate, its fertile soil, and its agricultural products and fruit.

Q. For what is Nevada noted?

A. For its rich silver mines.

LESSON 35.

The Federal District and the Territories.

Q. Point out and name the Federal District and the Ten Territories, and their capitals.

A. Columbia District; Washington is the metropolis of the United States; Dakota, Yankton; Indian Territory, Tahlequah; Montana, Helena; Wyoming, Cheyenne; New Mexico, Santa Fe; Idaho, Boise City; Utah, Salt Lake City; Arizona, Tucson; Washington, Olympia; Alaska, Sitka.

Q. What is a territory?

A. It is a newly *span* the country,

where there are so few inhabitants that the general government at Washington appoints some of its officers, and assists in its government.

Q. What great chain of mountains lies between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast?

Q. What lake is found in Utah? *(B E M)*

A. Great Salt Lake, near which is Salt Lake City, the Mormon capital. It has no outlet.

Q. What territories lie on the Pacific coast?

Q. Point out and name the four territories that border on British America.

Q. Name two territories that have rich silver mines.

A. Arizona and New Mexico.

Q. What else remarkable is there respecting these two territories?

A. The numerous ruins and other remains of an ancient civilization which are found scattered through them.

Q. What states and territories lie between Missouri and California?

Q. Point out and describe the National Park.

A. It is a large block of land at the north-west corner of Wyoming, which has been set apart by the Government of the United States as a national pleasure resort, on account of the geysers, hot springs, and other remarkable natural curiosities which are to be seen there.

Q. Point out and describe the Gate of the Rocky Mountains.

A. It is a tremendous gorge or cañon apparently cut through the Rocky Mountains by the River Missouri, in Montana.

Q. When and how did the United States acquire Alaska?

A. In June, 1867, by purchase from Russia.

Q. What river flows through Alaska?

A. The Yukon, or Kwickpak.

Q. Point out and name the chain of islands lying to the south-west of Alaska which belongs to the United States.

A. The Aleutian Islands.

Q. What strait separates Washington Territory from Vancouver's Island?

A. The Strait of San Juan.

Q. What river flows through New Mexico?

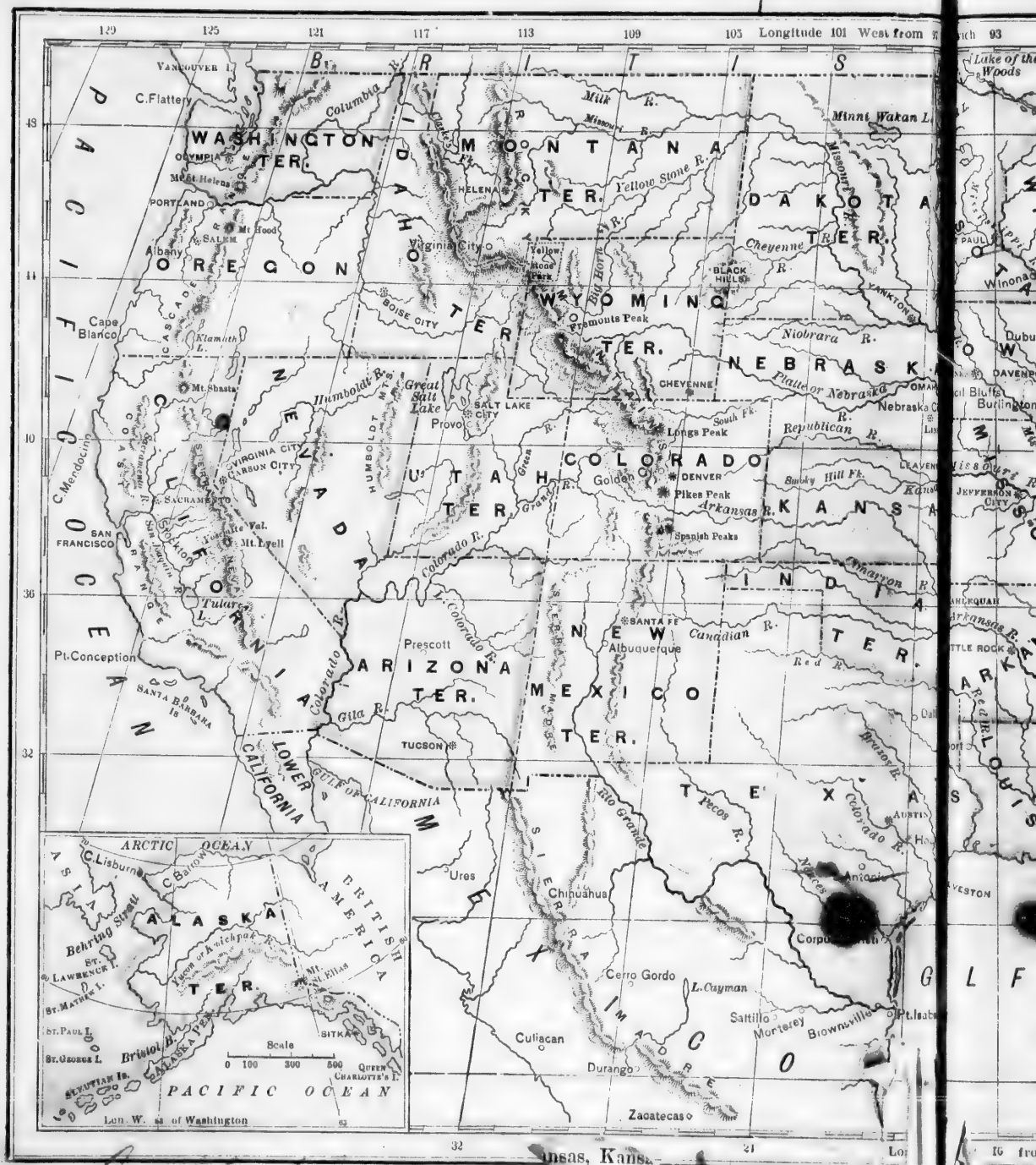
A. The Rio Grande del Norte.

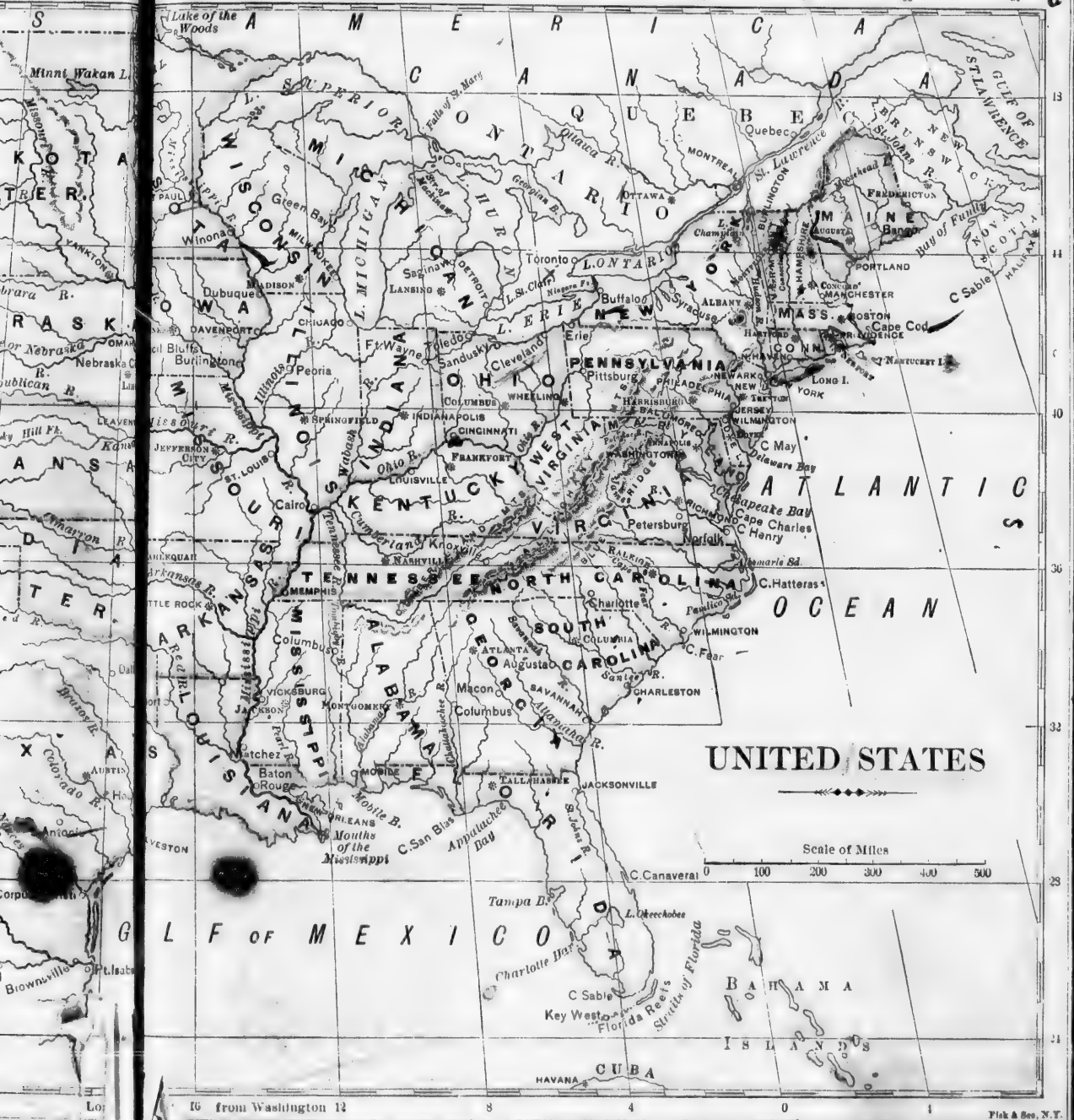
Q. What river runs through Utah and Arizona, into the Gulf of California?

A. The Colorado.

Wisconsin
Oregon
Salem
Carson

Primeval Forest No. 222





LESSON 36.

The Republic of Mexico.

(See Map of North America, page 29.)

Q. Point out and name the boundaries of Mexico.

A. Mexico is bounded on the north and north-east by the United States; on the east by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea; on the south by Central America and the Pacific; and on the west by the Pacific.

Q. Point out the direction of the great mountain range.

Q. What noted volcano is in Mexico?

A. Popocatepetl (Smoke Mountain), 17,773 feet, the highest mountain but one in North America.

Q. Into what three regions is Mexico divided physically?

A. The *Tierras Calientes*, or Hot Regions; the *Tierras Templadas*, or Warm Regions; and the *Tierras Frias*, or Cool Regions.

Q. What is the table land of Mexico also called?

A. The Plateau of Anahuac.

Q. Name the longest lake in Mexico.

A. Chapala, 50 miles long.

Q. Point out and name the two peninsulas of Mexico.

A. Lower California, and Yucatan.

Q. Point out and name the chief town in Yucatan.

A. Merida, near the north-west corner of the peninsula.

Q. Point out and name the chief rivers at the north.

Q. Point out and name the gulfs and capes.

Q. Point out and state the position of the capital.

A. Mexico, near Lake Tezcuco.

Q. How many departments are included in Mexico?

A. Twenty-nine: namely, twenty-seven States, the Territory of Lower California, and the Federal District, which includes the capital.

Q. Name the chief seaports of Mexico on the Gulf of Mexico.

A. Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Q. Name the chief seaports of Mexico on the Pacific.

A. Acapulco and Mazatlan.

Q. Name the chief vegetable productions of Mexico.

A. The banana, pine-apple, orange, and vanilla.

Q. What isthmus is in the southern part of Mexico?

A. Tehuantepec.

Q. Name some of the exports of Mexico.

A. Metals, of which silver is the chief, dyestuffs, cattle, hides, and medicinal herbs.

Q. For what is Mexico chiefly noted?

A. For its ancient civilization, of which numerous remarkable remains are still in existence, especially in the southern portion and in Yucatan, its volcanoes, and its silver mines.

LESSON 37.

Central America.

Q. Point out the position of Central America.

Q. What great mountain range extends through it?

A. The Andes.

Q. What countries, with their capitals, are included in Central America?

A. The republics of: 1. Guatemala, *New Guatemala*; 2. San Salvador, *San Salvador*; 3. Honduras, *Comayagua*; 4. Nicaragua, *Managua*; 5. Costa Rica, *San José*; and 6. The British Colony of Belize, or British Honduras, *Belize*.

Q. Where are the bays of Honduras and Fonseca?

Q. Name the largest lakes in Central America.

A. Lake Nicaragua and Lake Managua.

Q. What river separates Honduras from Nicaragua?

A. The Segovia.

Q. What river drains Lake Nicaragua?

A. The San Juan.

Q. Where is the Mosquito Coast?

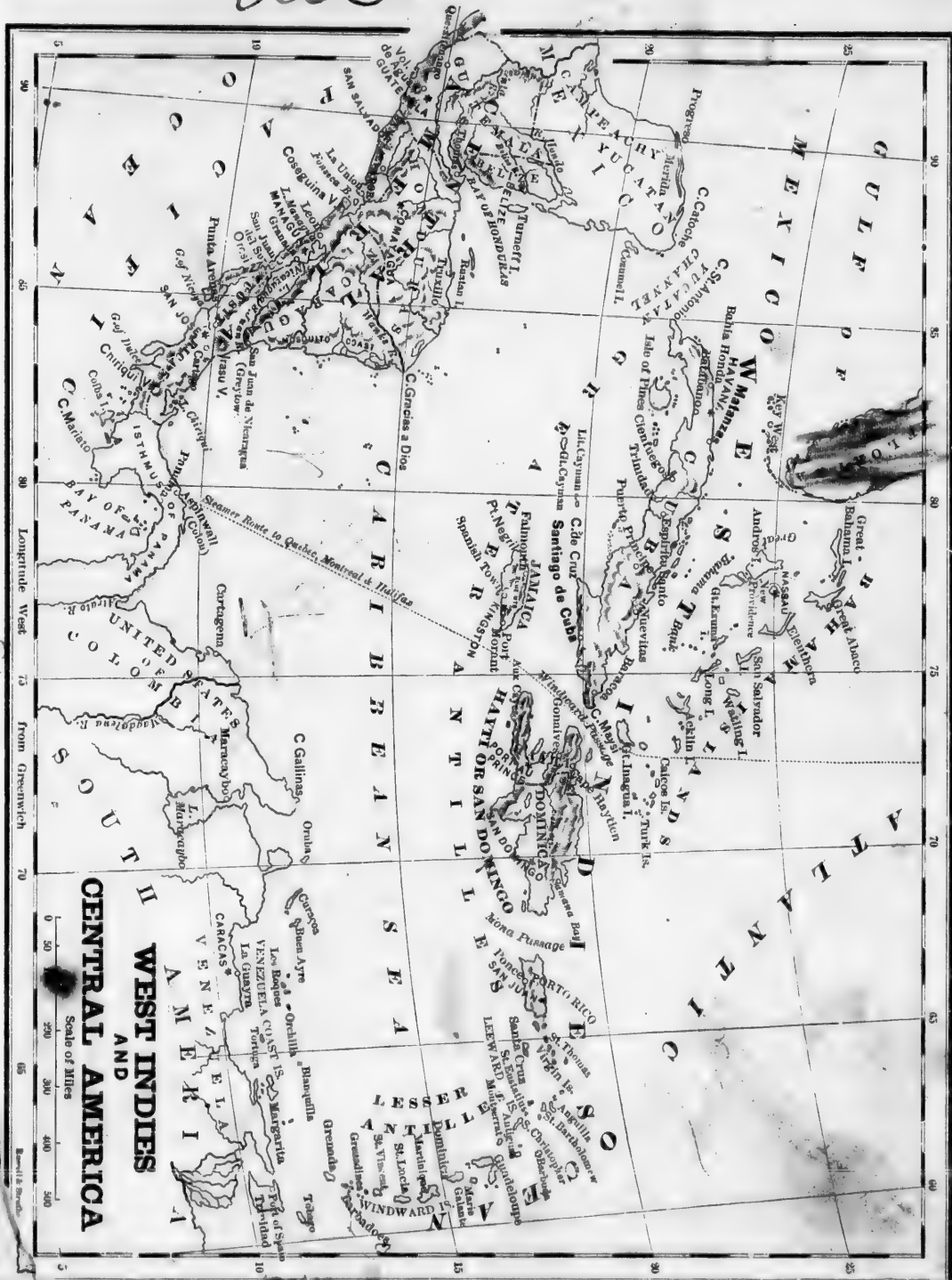
A. It extends from Cape Gracias a Dios to the River San Juan.

Q. What are the chief products of Central America?

A. Indigo, cotton, sugar, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, mahogany, dye-woods, and tropical fruits.

Q. For what is Central America noted?

A. For being the connecting link between North and South America, for its numerous volcanoes and terrific earthquakes, and for its numerous ruins and other remains of an ancient civilization.



LESSON 38.

The West Indies and the Bermudas.



SUGAR CANE.

Q. Of what do the West Indies consist?

A. They consist of nearly 1000 islands, extending from Florida to the mouths of the Orinoco, and thence to the Gulf of Venezuela.

Q. What waters do they enclose?

A. The Caribbean Sea, and part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Q. How are the West Indies divided?

A. Into four groups, viz.: the Bahamas, Great Antilles, Lesser Antilles, and Venezuelan Coast Islands.

Q. What do the Bahamas include?

A. About 500 islands south-east of Florida.

Q. Name the Greater Antilles.

A. Cuba, Jamaica,

Hayti or San Domingo, and Porto Rico.

Q. What islands compose the Lesser Antilles?

A. All the Islands from Porto Rico to Trinidad, including the latter.

Q. Point out and name the divisions of the Lesser Antilles.

A. The Leeward or North Caribbee, and the Windward or South Caribbee Islands

Q. What do the Leeward Islands comprise?

A. All the islands from the Virgin Isles to Dominica.

Q. What do the Windward Islands comprise?

A. All the islands from Martinique to Trinidad.

Q. What parallel of latitude divides the Leeward from the Windward Islands?

A. The 15th parallel of North latitude.

Q. Where are the Venezuelan Coast Islands?

A. West of Trinidad, along the northern coast of South America.

Q. Name the chief products of the West Indies.

A. Sugar, rum, coffee, allspice, cotton, oranges, and tobacco.

Q. What European States have possessions in the West Indies?

A. Britain, Spain, France, Holland and Denmark.

Q. What and where are the Bermudas?

A. They are a group of nearly 400 small coral islands, belonging to Britain, about 600 miles east of South Carolina.

Q. Name the capital of the Bermudas.

A. Hamilton, on Long Island.

Q. For what are the Bermudas chiefly noted?

A. For their isolation, coral reefs, fine climate, and fruits.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Arrow-root, potatoes, and onions.

LESSON 39.

The British West Indies.

Q. Name the five governments into which the British West Indies are formed, and their capitals.

A. 1. The Bahamas, off Florida; capital *Nassau*, on New Providence Island. 2. Jamaica, lying south of Cuba; capital *Spanish Town*. 3. The Leeward Islands; capital *St. John*, on Antigua. 4. The Windward Islands; capital *Bridgetown*, on Barbadoes Island. 5. Trinidad, lying off the coast of South America; capital *Port of Spain*.

Q. Name the principal of the Bahama Islands.

A. Great Bahama, Great Abaco, Andros, Great Inagua, and New Providence.

Q. For what are the Bahama Islands chiefly noted?

A. For their great number, and for one of them (*Watling's Island*) having been the land first reached by Columbus when he discovered the New World.

Q. Which are the two largest of the British West India Islands?

A. Jamaica and Trinidad.

Bahamas

What is what I & J & K

ISLANDS.

59

- Q. Describe Jamaica.
A. Jamaica is 150 miles long and 50 wide. The Blue Mountains traverse its entire length.
Q. Name the capital and the chief town of Jamaica.
A. Spanish Town is the capital; but Kingstown is the chief place of trade.
Q. For what is Trinidad chiefly noted?
A. For its pitch lakes, and its scenery.
Q. Name its capital.
A. Port of Spain, a very flourishing town.
Q. What are the chief exports of these islands?
A. Sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, and fruit.
Q. Name the principal British Leeward Islands.
A. The Virgin Islands (Tortola, Anegada, and Virgin Gorda); Anguilla, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, and Dominica.

- Q. Name the principal British Windward Islands.
A. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenadines, Grenada, Barbadoes, Tobago, and Trinidad.

maragos

102 2
18 1/2

LESSON 40.

The Foreign West India Islands.

- Q. Point out and name the Spanish West India Islands.
A. Cuba, Isle of Pines, Porto Rico, and two of the Virgin Isles.
Q. Point out and describe the Island of Cuba.
A. Cuba is 700 miles long, and is the largest and one of the richest of the West India Islands.
Q. Name its capital and other chief towns.
A. Havana, on the north coast, a place of extensive commerce. Near it Columbus is buried. The other chief towns are Matanzas, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba.
Q. What are the principal products of Cuba?
A. Sugar, tobacco, coffee, maize, and copper.
Q. What is the Gulf Stream?
A. It is a remarkable ocean current which flows from the Gulf of Mexico, between Cuba and Florida, to and across the Atlantic.
Q. Point out and describe the Island of Porto Rico.
A. Porto Rico is a beautiful island, and lies east of Hayti; capital San Juan.

- Q. Name the French West India Islands.
A. Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Désirade, St. Bartholomew, and the north part of St. Martin.

- Q. Name the principal capitals.
A. Fort Royal is the capital of Martinique; Basse Terre of Guadeloupe; and Gustavia of St. Bartholomew.

- Q. Name the Danish West India Islands.
A. Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, all in the Virgin Group; capital Christianstadt.

- Q. Point out and name the Dutch West India Islands.
A. St. Martin (south part), and Los Roques, Buen Ayre, Curaçoa, and Oruba, off the coast of South America.

- Q. Which is the most important of the group?
A. Curaçoa; capital Williamstadt.

- Q. Point out and name the Venezuelan West India Islands.
A. Margarita, Tortuga, and Orchilla, off the South American coast; capital Asuncion.

- Q. What island is independent?
A. Hayti, San Domingo, or Hispaniola.

- Q. Point out and name the republics of Hayti and their capitals.

- A. Hayti, in the west; capital Port-au-Prince; and Dominica, or San Domingo, in the east; capital San Domingo.

- Q. Describe the island of Hayti.
A. Hayti is about 360 miles long, and is the most fertile island in the West Indies. The greater part of the island is covered by dense forests of mahogany, iron-wood, logwood, cedar, and other trees.

- Q. What are the principal products?
A. Mahogany and other woods, hides, dried beef, and coffee.

- Q. Of what people does the population of Hayti consist?

- A. Nearly the whole population are negroes or mulattoes; the whites do not number more than a few hundreds.

- Q. In what direction is Florida from Cuba? Porto Rico from Hayti? Jamaica from Cuba? Trinidad from Porto Rico? Dominica from Trinidad? Barbadoes from Jamaica? the Bermudas from Cuba?

- Q. Point out and state the position of Florida Strait, the Strait of Yucatan, Windward Passage, and Mona Passage.

Bahama

SHOUL

Hayti

102

17 1/2

Part III.

LESSONS ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON 41.

South America.

Q. Point out and name the boundaries of South America.

A. South America is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea; on the north-east and east by the Atlantic; on the south by the Antarctic Ocean; and on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Central America.

Q. Point out and name the chief divisions of South America and their capitals.

A. United States of Columbia, *Bogotá*; Venezuela, *Caracas*; British Guiana, *Georgetown*; Dutch Guiana, *Paramaribo*; French Guiana, *Cayenne*; Brazil, *Rio de Janeiro*; Ecuador, *Quito*; Peru, *Lima*; Bolivia, *Oruro*; Chili, *Santiago*; the Argentine Republic, *Buenos Ayres*; Paraguay, *Asunción*; Uruguay, *Monte Video*.

Q. Point out and name the greatest mountain range in South America.

A. The Andes, running north and south.

Q. Point out and name the highest summit.

A. Sorata, or Aconagua, in Bolivia. 24,912 feet.*

Q. Where are the Parimé Mountains?

A. In Venezuela.

Q. Point out and name a range of mountains in the east of Brazil.

A. The Sierra Espinhaço, running parallel with the coast, to the north of Rio de Janeiro.

* Some authorities give the height of Sorata at 21,186 feet; if these figures are correct then the highest mountain in South America is the volcano of Aconagua, in the Argentine Republic, near Chm, 22,422 feet.

Q. Point out and name the great rivers.

A. The Orinoco, Amazon, and the Rio de la Plata.

Q. Name the principal lakes.

A. Maracaybo, Patos, Merim, Aullagas (also called the Uros or Poopo), and Titicaca.

Q. Name the principal gulfs on the north.

A. Darien, Venezuela, and Paria.

Q. Point out and name the principal bays and gulfs on the east.

A. All Saints, San Matias, and St. George.

Q. Name the principal bays and gulfs on the Pacific coast.

A. Penas, Guayaquil, Choco, and Panama.

Q. Point out and name the strait at the south.

A. Magellan, between the mainland and Tierra del Fuego.

Q. Name the principal islands.

A. The Venezuelan coast range, Trinidad, Joannes, Falkland Isles, South Georgia, Tierra del Fuego, Wellington, Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, Chinchas, and Galapagos.

Q. Name the principal peninsulas.

A. Guajira, Paraguana, Valdes, or San Josef, and Tres Montes.

Q. Name the principal capes.

A. Gallinas (the northernmost point), and Do Norte on the north; St. Roque, Branco (the most eastern point), Frio, St. Maria, and Corrientes, on the east; Horn (the southernmost point of the New World), Froward (the southernmost point of the continent), on the south; Pillar, St. Nicholas, Aguja, Parina (the most western point), St. Helena, St. Lorenzo, and St. Francisco, on the west.

South America

SOUTH AMERICA.

61



- Q. Point out the Equator.
- Q. Point out the Tropic of Capricorn.
- Q. About what latitude is Cape Gallinas?
- Q. About what latitude is Cape Horn?
- Q. About what longitude is Cape Branco?
- Q. About what longitude is Cape Aguja?
- Q. Point out the Caribbean Sea.
- Q. Point out the Atlantic Ocean.
- Q. Point out the Pacific Ocean.

- Q. Point out Quito, and state its latitude
- Q. About what is the latitude of Rio Janeiro?
- Q. Point out the largest country.
- Q. Point out the Andes Mountains.
- Q. Point out the River Amazon.
- Q. Point out the Rio de la Plata.
- Q. Point out the River Orinoco.
- Q. Point out the Isthmus of Panama
- Q. Point out Lake Titicaca.

PO
O
Z
N
V
O
L
L
K
C

LESSON 42.

Republics of the United States of Columbia and Venezuela.

Q. Point out and name the position and boundaries of the republic of the United States of Columbia.

Q. Name the capes and bays on the coast.

Q. What isthmus of this Republic unites North and South America?

A. The isthmus of Panama, or Darien.

Q. What celebrated range of mountains runs through Columbia?

A. The Andes, which are a continuation of the Rocky Mountains of North America.

Q. What river flows into the Caribbean Sea?

A. The Magdalena.

Q. What other rivers take their rise in Columbia?

A. The Orinoco, Rio Negro, and Caqueta.

Q. For what is Columbia chiefly noted?

A. For its celebrated isthmus of Panama.

Q. Name the capital and other chief cities.

A. Bogota, the capital; Cartagena, and Panama.

Q. Point out and name the position and boundaries of Venezuela.

Q. Name the capes, gulfs, and islands on the coast.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. The Orinoco and its tributaries.

Q. For what is Venezuela chiefly noted?

A. For its llanos, or grassy plains, and its variety in the animal kingdom.

Q. Name the capital and other chief towns.

A. Caracas, the capital, near the coast; Merida, Cumana, and Angostura.

LESSON 43.

British, Dutch, and French Guiana.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Guiana.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into British, Dutch, and French Guiana.

Q. Which division lies to the west, and which to the east?

A. British to the west, and French to the east.

Q. For what is Guiana chiefly noted?

A. For its fertility, spices, and dye-woods.

Q. What mountain ranges separate Guiana from Brazil?

A. The Sierra Acarai, and the Tumucurague Mountains.

Q. Point out and name the capitals of each division of Guiana.

A. Georgetown, the capital of British; Paramaribo, the capital of Dutch; and Cayenne, the capital of French Guiana.

LESSON 44.

The Empire of Brazil.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Brazil.

Q. Point out and name its capes and bays.

Q. What countries lie along its northern, western, and southern boundaries?

A. Every one in South America, except Chili.

Q. How many principal mountain ranges are there?

A. Six: two at the north, one at the south, and three at the east.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. The Amazon and its tributaries; the Tocantins and its tributary the Araguay; and the St. Francisco.

Q. Point out and name the principal tributaries of the River Amazon.

Q. What island lies at the mouth of the Amazon?

Q. For what is Brazil chiefly noted?

A. For its great rivers, mountains, plains and forests; its wild animals and birds; its gold and diamond mines; and its sugar, coffee, and cotton.

Q. Point out and name the capital and other chief cities.

A. Rio de Janeiro, the capital; Bahia, Pernambuco, San Paulo, Maranhao, and Para.

LESSON 45.

The Republics of Ecuador and Peru.

- Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Ecuador.
 Q. For what is Ecuador chiefly noted?
 A. For its volcanoes and lofty mountain peaks.
 Q. Name four celebrated volcanoes in Ecuador.
 A. Pichinca, Antisana, Cotopaxi, and Chimborazo, all of which are active except the last named.
 Q. Point out and name its capital.
 A. Quito, situated near the equator.
 Q. Name the principal seaport of Ecuador.
 A. Guayaquil, which has one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast.
 Q. What islands form a dependency of Ecuador?
 A. Galapagos, or Turtle Islands, a volcanic group of thirteen islands.
 Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Peru.
 Q. Point out and name its capes.
 Q. What islands lie off the coast?
 A. The Chinchas, or Guano Islands.
 Q. What extent of the Andes is in Peru?
 A. Nearly one-third of that mountain range crosses the country in two ridges.
 Q. Name the three regions into which Peru is divided by the Andes.
 A. The Coast region, the Central region, and the Eastern region.
 Q. Name the principal rivers in Peru.
 A. The Marañon or Amazon, and the Ucayali, and their tributaries.
 Q. For what is Peru chiefly noted?
 A. For its silver mines and its guano.
 Q. Name its capital and other chief cities.
 A. Lima, the capital; Cuzco and Arequipa.
 Q. For what is Cuzco noted?
 A. For its ancient ruins, and for its having been the capital of the empire of the Incas.
 Q. For what is Pasco noted?
 A. For its rich silver mines, and as the loftiest city in the world, being about 14,000 feet above the sea.
 Q. Name the three most important ports of Peru.
 A. Callao, Truxillo, and Arica.

LESSON 46.

The Republics of Bolivia and Chili.

- Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Bolivia.
 Q. What mountain and lake are on the north-west boundary?
 A. Mount Sorata and Lake Titicaca.
 Q. What is the loftiest mountain in Bolivia?
 A. Sorata, or Ancohuma, 24,814 feet high.
 Q. For what is Lake Titicaca celebrated?
 A. For its great height above the level of the sea, 12,488 feet.
 Q. For what is Bolivia chiefly noted?
 A. For its mountains and plains, its desert, its small sea coast, and the famous silver mines of Potosi.
 Q. Name two of its boundary rivers.
 A. The Aquiry, a branch of the Purus, and the Paraguay.
 Q. Point out and name its capital.
 A. Oruro.
 Q. Name the largest town, and the only seaport of Bolivia.
 A. La Paz, near Lake Titicaca, is the largest town, and Cobija is the only seaport.
 Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Chili.
 Q. For what is it chiefly noted?
 A. For its narrow width and extensive coast.
 Q. Name the loftiest summit of the Andes near the borders of Chili.
 A. Aconcagua, 22,422 feet high.
 Q. What is peculiar about its rivers?
 A. They all flow into the Pacific Ocean.
 Q. What islands lie off the coast?
 A. St. Felix, Chiloe, Wellington, and Juan Fernandez, the last famous in connection with the story of Robinson Crusoe.
 Q. Name the capital and other chief city.
 A. Santiago, the capital; and Valparaiso, the chief seaport.
 Q. Name the principal northern town in Chili.
 A. Copiapo, in the chief mining district.

LESSON 47.

The Argentine Republic.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of the Argentine Republic.

Q. For what is it chiefly noted ?

A. For its pampas, or vast treeless plains.

Q. Name the desert regions in the north-east, north-west, and centre of the Argentine Republic.

A. El Gran Chaco, in the north-east, Des-poblado, or "uninhabited country," in the north-west, and Las Salinas, in the centre.

Q. Name the territory in the south.

A. Patagonia.

Q. Point out and name the gulfs, bays, and capes.

Q. Point out and name the peninsulas and islands.

Q. Name the chief rivers.

A. The Parana, the Uruguay, and the Colorado, or Cebu Leofu.

Q. What is there remarkable about the rivers in the central desert region ?

A. They have no outlets, but lose themselves in salt water lakes or marshes.

Q. Name the capital and other chief towns.

A. Buenos Ayres, the capital; Cordova, Parana, Tucuman, and Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan.

Q. In what does the wealth of the country principally consist ?

A. In immense herds of sheep, cattle, and horses.

Q. What strait separates the mainland of the Argentine Republic from Tierra del Fuego ?

A. The Strait of Magellan, so called after the celebrated Portuguese navigator who discovered and passed through it, when making the first voyage round the world, in 1519-21.

Q. For what is Tierra del Fuego noted ?

A. For its volcanoes. Its name means Land of Fire.

Q. Point out and name the most southern point of South America.

A. Cape Horn, or Hoorn, on Horn Island. Cape Froward is the most southern point of the mainland.

LESSON 48.

The Republics of Paraguay and Uruguay.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Paraguay.

Q. For what is it chiefly noted ?

A. For lying entirely inland.

Q. Name its two boundary rivers.

A. The Paraguay and the Parana.

Q. Point out and name its capital.

A. Asuncion, the capital, on the Paraguay.

Q. What is the principal export ?

A. Maté, or Paraguay tea, which grows abundantly in the district round Asuncion.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Uruguay.

Q. For what is it chiefly noted ?

A. For being the *banda oriental*, or eastern boundary, of the former Spanish America.

Q. Name its capital city.

A. Monte Video, on the Rio de la Plata.

Q. What river forms the western boundary ?

A. The Uruguay.

LESSON 49.

The Colony of the Falkland Islands.

Q. What constitutes the Colony of the Falkland Islands ?

A. The Falkland Islands and the Island of South Georgia.

Q. To what country do these belong ?

A. Great Britain.

Q. Point out the position of the Falkland Islands.

Q. How are they divided ?

A. Into East Falkland and West Falkland.

Q. Name the capital.

A. Stanley.

Q. Point out and describe South Georgia.

A. It lies to the south-east of the Falkland Islands, and is an uninhabited and inhospitable place.

Charge this to ^{cash} ady

Chara. truschi

PART IV.

LESSONS ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.



PRINCIPAL ANIMALS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

1, The Reindeer ; 2, Chamols ; 3, Goat ; 4, Bull ; 5, Cow ; 6, Sheep ; 7, Horse ; 8, Ass ; 9, Wild Boar ; 10, Golden Pheasant ; 11, Bittern ; 12, White Swan.

LESSON 43.

The Continent of Europe.

Q. Point out and name the boundaries of Europe.

A. North, the Arctic Ocean ; east, the Ural Mountains, Ural River, and Caspian Sea ; south, the Caucasian Mountains, the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, and the Mediterranean Sea ; west, the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. The British Isles, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, and Crete, or Candia.

Q. Point out and name some of the smaller islands.

A. The islands north and west of Scotland ; the Danish Islands ; the islands east of Spain ; Malta, and the Ionian Isles.

Q. Point out and name the principal peninsulas.

A. Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Portugal, Italy, Greece, and the Crimea.

Q. Point out and name the principal capes.

A. North, Naze, Skaw, Clear, Land's End, La Hague, Ortegal, Finisterre, St. Vincent, Tarifa, Spartivento, and Matapan.

Q. Point out and name the principal seas.

A. White, Baltic, North, Irish, Mediterranean, Adriatic, Aegean, Marmora, Black, Azof, and Caspian.

Q. Point out and name the principal gulfs.

A. Bothnia, Finland, Riga, Skager-Rack, Cattegat, Lion, Genoa, Taranto, Venice, and Lepanto, or Corinth.

Q. Point out and name the principal bay.

A. Biscay, west of France.

Q. Point out and name the principal channels.

A. The North, St. George's, and the English.

Q. Point out and name the principal straits.

A. The Sound, Dover, Gibraltar, Bonifacio, Messina, Otranto, Dardanelles, Bosphorus, and Yenikale.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. Ural, Volga, Don, Dnieper, Dneister, Danube, Po, Rhone, Ebro, Tagus, Douro, Garonne, Loire, Seine, Rime, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, Duna, Dwina, and Petchora.

Q. Point out and name the principal lakes.

A. Ladoga, Onega, Wener, Wetter, Geneva, Constance, Garda, Maggiore, Como, Windermere, Lomond, Neagh.

Q. Describe the Mediterranean.

A. It is the largest inland sea in the world, being more than 2400 miles in length, and nearly 1,000,000 square miles in area. Its greatest depth, about 9600 feet, occurs between Spain and Sardinia, and its least between Sicily and Cape Bon, in Africa, where the deepest part is only about 500 feet. Its water is much saltier than that of the ocean in general, and its tides are almost imperceptible, rising only a few inches.

Q. Trace out on the map and describe the course of the Volga.

A. It rises in the Valdai Hills, to the south-east of the Gulf of Finland, and flows in a south-easterly direction into the Caspian Sea. It is the longest river in Europe, having a course of about 2300 miles.

Q. Trace out on the map and describe the course of the Danube.

A. It rises in the Black Forest, in Baden, in Germany, flows in a south-easterly direction through Southern Germany, Austria, and Hungary, and between Roumania and Bulgaria, and empties itself into the Black Sea. Length about 1700 miles.

Q. Trace out on the map and describe the course of the Rhine.

A. It rises in the Alps, in Eastern Switzerland, and flows through Germany and Holland into the North Sea. Length about 760 miles.

Q. Point out and describe the two most remarkable isthmuses in Europe.

A. The Isthmus of Corinth, which unites the Morea to the rest of Greece, and is less than 4 miles wide; and the Isthmus of Perekop, which joins the Crimea to the mainland of Russia, and is only 5 miles across.

Q. Point out and name the principal mountains.

A. The Ural, Scandinavia, Grampians, Pyrenees, Sierra Nevada, Hartz, Alps, Apennines, Carpathians, Balkans, and Caucasus.

Q. Point out and name the highest peak in Europe.

A. Mount Elburz, in the Caucasus, 18,526 feet.

Q. Name the two highest peaks of the Alps.

A. Mont Blanc, 15,781 feet, the second highest mountain in Europe and Monte Rosa, 15,217 feet.

Q. Point out and name the principal countries in Europe.

A. The United Kingdom, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Russia, Turkey, and Greece.

Q. Name the four principal races of Europe.

A. The Teutonic, Celtic, Greco-Latin, and Slavonian.

Q. Point out and name the principal countries inhabited by the Teutonic races.

A. England, the Lowlands of Scotland, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, parts of Austria and Switzerland, and that portion of Russia lying along the Baltic, between the Gulf of Finland and Germany, called the Baltic Provinces.

Q. Point out and name the principal countries inhabited by the Celtic races.

A. France, Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, Wales, and, to a partial extent, Spain and Portugal.

Q. Point out and name the principal countries inhabited by the Greco-Latin races.

A. Italy, Greece, Roumania, Transylvania, and, to some extent, Turkey.

Q. Point out and name the principal countries inhabited by the Slavonian races, or Slavs.

A. The greater part of Russia, including Poland; Posen, Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia, Croatia, Slavonia, and Servia.

Q. Name the principal race of Spain and Portugal.

A. The Iberian; but it is largely intermixed with the Celtic and Gothic, the latter being a Teutonic race.

Q. Name the principal Turanian races in Europe.

A. The Finns, of Finland; the Lapps, of Lapland; the Magyars, of Hungary and Transylvania; the Bulgarians; and the Turks.

Q. Mention the chief mineral products of Europe, with the countries where they are principally found.

A. Coal, in England and Belgium; iron, in Britain, Sweden, and France; copper, in Britain, the Ural Mountains, and Norway; lead, in England and Spain; tin, in England; quicksilver, in Spain and Hungary; gold and silver, in the Carpathians; platinum, in the Urals; marble, in Italy and Greece; sulphur, in Sicily; and salt, in Poland and England.

Characteristically
Characteristically
Charles D. L.

Q. Point out and name each of the chief divisions or countries of Europe.

Q. Which of these countries are called first class powers?

A. Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Russia, France, and Austria-Hungary.

Q. Name the second class powers.

A. Italy, Spain, Belgium, Norway and Sweden, and Turkey.

Q. Which are the third class powers?

A. Portugal, Switzerland, Holland, Greece, and Denmark.

Q. In what direction is France from England? Ireland from Scotland? Austria from Russia? Switzerland from Italy? Denmark from Spain? Sweden from Austria? Greece from Holland?

Q. In what direction is London from Edinburgh? Paris from Berlin? Lisbon from Madrid? Vienna from Stockholm? Athens from Rome? Rome from Constantinople?

LESSON 51.

The British Empire.

Q. What constitutes the British Empire?

A. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and its various colonies and dependencies.

Q. What is a colony?

A. A country settled by people from another, called the mother country.

Q. What is a dependency?

A. A country already inhabited, which is acquired by conquest, or otherwise, and governed by another.

Q. What is the difference, as regards government, between the colonies and the dependencies of the United Kingdom?

A. The colonies are self-governed; the dependencies are governed by the mother country.

Q. Point out and name the principal British colonies.

A. Canada, the Australian colonies, Tasmania, New Zealand, the South African colonies, Newfoundland, and the Falkland Islands.

Q. Point out and name the principal British dependencies.

A. British India, British Burmah, British Honduras or Belize, the Bahamas, Jamaica,

Trinidad, British Guiana, Malta, the Fiji Islands, and Mauritius. Cyprus belongs to Turkey, but under treaty with that power, is occupied and governed by the United Kingdom.

Q. What is the capital of the British Empire?

A. London, on the River Thames, in England.

LESSON 52.

The British Isles.

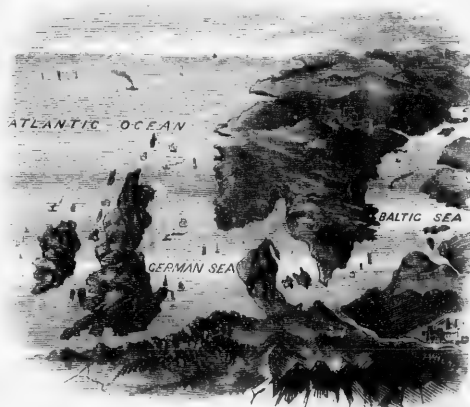
Q. Point out the boundaries of the British Isles.

Q. Point out the principal countries in these islands.

A. England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Q. Point out and name the capitals of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

A. London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.



BRITISH ISLES, NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND PART OF GERMANY AND FRANCE, AS SEEN FROM A BALLOON.

Q. What islands lie to the west and to the north of Scotland and to the south of England?

Q. Point out the Channel Islands.

Q. What islands lie between England and Ireland?

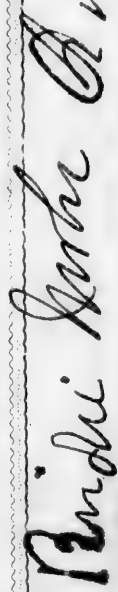
Q. Point out and name the channels which separate Scotland from Ireland, Wales from Ireland, and southern Wales from southern England.

Q. What channel and strait separate England from France?

Q. What hills separate England from Scotland?

Q. What seas lie to the east and to the west of England?

Miss B M A. H.



- | | |
|--|---|
| Q. Point out England. | Q. Point out the English Channel. |
| Q. Point out Scotland. | Q. Point out the North Channel. |
| Q. Point out Wales. | Q. Point out the Bristol Channel. |
| Q. Point out Ireland. | Q. Point out London. |
| Q. Point out the North Sea. | Q. Point out Edinburgh. |
| Q. Point out the Atlantic Ocean. | Q. Point out Dublin. |
| Q. Point out the Irish Sea. | Q. Point out the Isle of Man. |
| Q. Point out the St. George's Channel. | Q. Point out the Hebrides or Western Isles. |

LESSON 53.

England and Wales.



SCENE IN LONDON.

Q. Point out and state the boundaries of England and Wales.

A. On the north by Scotland; on the east by the North Sea; on the south by the English Channel; and on the west by the Atlantic, St. George's Channel, and the Irish Sea.

Q. Point out and name the principal bays and inlets.

Q. Point out and name the principal channels and straits.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. The Thames, Avon, Severn, Mersey, Tyne, Humber, Trent, and Ouse.

Q. Point out and name the principal seats of commerce.

A. London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Q. What are the principal exports?

A. Cottons, woollens, hardware, and iron.

Q. How many counties are there in England?

A. Forty: 6 Northern, 5 Eastern, 19 Middle, and 10 Southern.

Q. How many counties are there in Wales?

A. Twelve: 6 in North, and 6 in South Wales.

Q. Point out and name the counties in England and Wales.

Q. For what is England chiefly noted?

A. For her civil and religious freedom, and for her commerce and manufactures.

Q. Point out and name the capital and other chief cities.

A. London, the capital; Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Bradford, Newcastle, Hull, Stoke, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sunderland, Leicester, Brighton, and Southampton.

Q. Name the two ecclesiastical capitals.

A. Canterbury and York.

Q. Name the four universities of England.

A. Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham.

Q. Name several of the great schools.

A. Westminster, Charter House, Eton, Rugby, Harrow, Winchester, Cheltenham, and Marlborough.

Q. Describe the City of London.

A. It is the largest, wealthiest, and greatest commercial city in the world. Among its most noted public buildings are the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey. - Population, about three millions and a half.

Q. Point out and name the chief towns of Wales.

A. Cardiff, the great coal emporium; Merthyr-Tydvil, which has the largest smelting furnaces in the world; and Swansea, the greatest copper market in the world.

Q. What is the chief seat of education?

A. Lampeter College.

Q. For what is Wales chiefly noted?

A. For its beautiful mountain scenery, and its great iron works.

Katie Ryan

35 0 10 5



ns, hard-
d?
19 Mid-
n South
ngland and
lom, and
other chief
ol, Man-
Bristol,
Brighton,

M
urham.
Eton,
tenham,
greatest
ong its
Houses
al, and
about
ales.
; Mer-
melting
ea, the
ry, and

LESSON 54.

Scotland.



BALMORAL CASTLE, THE QUEEN'S HIGHLAND RESIDENCE.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Scotland.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by the North Sea; on the south by England; and on the west by the Atlantic.

Q. Point out and name its capes and heads.

Q. Point out its sounds, bays, and friths.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. Bute and Arran; Islay, Jura, Mull, and Skye; the Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland Islands.

Q. Point out and name its principal lochs or lakes.

A. Lomond, Awe, Katrine, Tay, Rannoch, Erich, Ness, Oich, Lochy, Maree, and Shin.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountains.

A. The North Cheviots, the Grampians, and the Northern Highlands.

Q. State how Scotland is divided by the Grampians.

A. Into the Highlands and the Lowlands.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. The Clyde, flowing west, and the Tweed, Forth, Tay, Dee, and Spey, flowing east.

Q. Where is the chief mining district of Scotland?

A. It stretches from Fifeshire to Ayrshire.

Q. Into how many counties is Scotland divided?

A. Thirty-three, including the islands, viz.:

ten northern, ten central, and thirteen southern.

Q. Point out and name these counties.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Linens, machinery, steamships, coal, and agricultural products.

Q. For what is Scotland chiefly noted?

A. For its highlands, its wild and picturesque scenery, and its many friths.

Q. Point out and name the principal Scottish cities.

A. Edinburgh, the capital; Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Perth.

Q. What city is regarded as the capital of the Highlands?

A. Inverness.

Q. Name the four universities of Scotland.

A. Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen.

Q. Describe Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.

A. Edinburgh is a beautiful and picturesque city, and contains many noble buildings, and literary institutions. The new town is handsomely laid out. Population, 220,000.

LESSON 55.

Ireland.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Ireland.

A. It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the east by the North Channel, the Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel.

Q. Point out and name its chief bays and inlets.

Q. Point out and name the chief rivers.

A. The Shannon, Suir, Barrow, Liffey, Boyne, Bann, Foyle, and Erne.

Q. Point out and name the principal capes.

A. Clear, Valentia, Loop, Achil, Malin, and Carnsore.

Q. Point out and name the principal loughs or lakes.

A. Foyle, Neagh, Erne, Ree, Conn, Mask, Corrib, Derg, and Killarney.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Laces, poplins, linens, and agricultural products.

LP 9/15

en south-
os, coal,
d pictur-
sh cities.
ow, Dun-
Paisley,
the High
ew's, and
and.
turesque
ings, and
is hand-
0.
Ireland.
vest, and
the east
and St.
lets.
Liffey,
alin, and
or lakes.
n, Mask,
icultural



Q. Into what provinces is Ireland divided ?

A. Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught.

Q. How many counties are there in Ireland ?

A. Thirty-two: in Leinster, twelve; Munster, six; Ulster, nine; and Connaught, five.

Q. Point out the provinces and counties.

Q. Name the capital of each of the provinces.

A. Dublin, of Leinster; Cork, of Munster; Belfast, of Ulster; and Galway, of Connaught.

Q. For what is Ireland chiefly noted ?

A. For its beautiful scenery, its fertility, and its agricultural or farm products.

Q. Name and point out its chief cities.

A. Dublin, the capital; Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, Waterford, Drogheda, and Galway.

Q. Name the three universities of Ireland.

A. Dublin, Queen's, and Maynooth, the Roman Catholic.

Q. Describe Dublin, the capital of Ireland.

A. Dublin is one of the finest cities in Europe, and contains a number of beautiful public buildings. Population, about 310,000.



THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, COUNTY ANTRIM.

LESSON 56.

British Dependencies in Europe.

Q. Name the British Dependencies in Europe.

A. The Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar, the Maltese Islands, and the Island of Heligoland.

Q. Point out and name the Channel Isles.

A. Alderney, Guernsey, Herm, Sark, and Jersey. (See map of France, page 77.)

Q. Point out the Isle of Man.

Q. What and where is Gibraltar ?

A. It is a strongly fortified town, on a rocky promontory, in the south of Spain. It is the key of the Mediterranean.

Q. Give the name of the Maltese group of islands.

A. Malta, Gozo, and Comino.

N. Where is the Island of Heligoland ?

A. It is about thirty miles from the mouth of the Elbe.

LESSON 57.

The Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Spain and Portugal.

A. On the north by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees; on the east by the Mediterranean; on the south by the Mediterranean, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic; and on the west by the Atlantic.

Q. Point out and name the capes and strait.

Q. What do Spain and Portugal together form ?

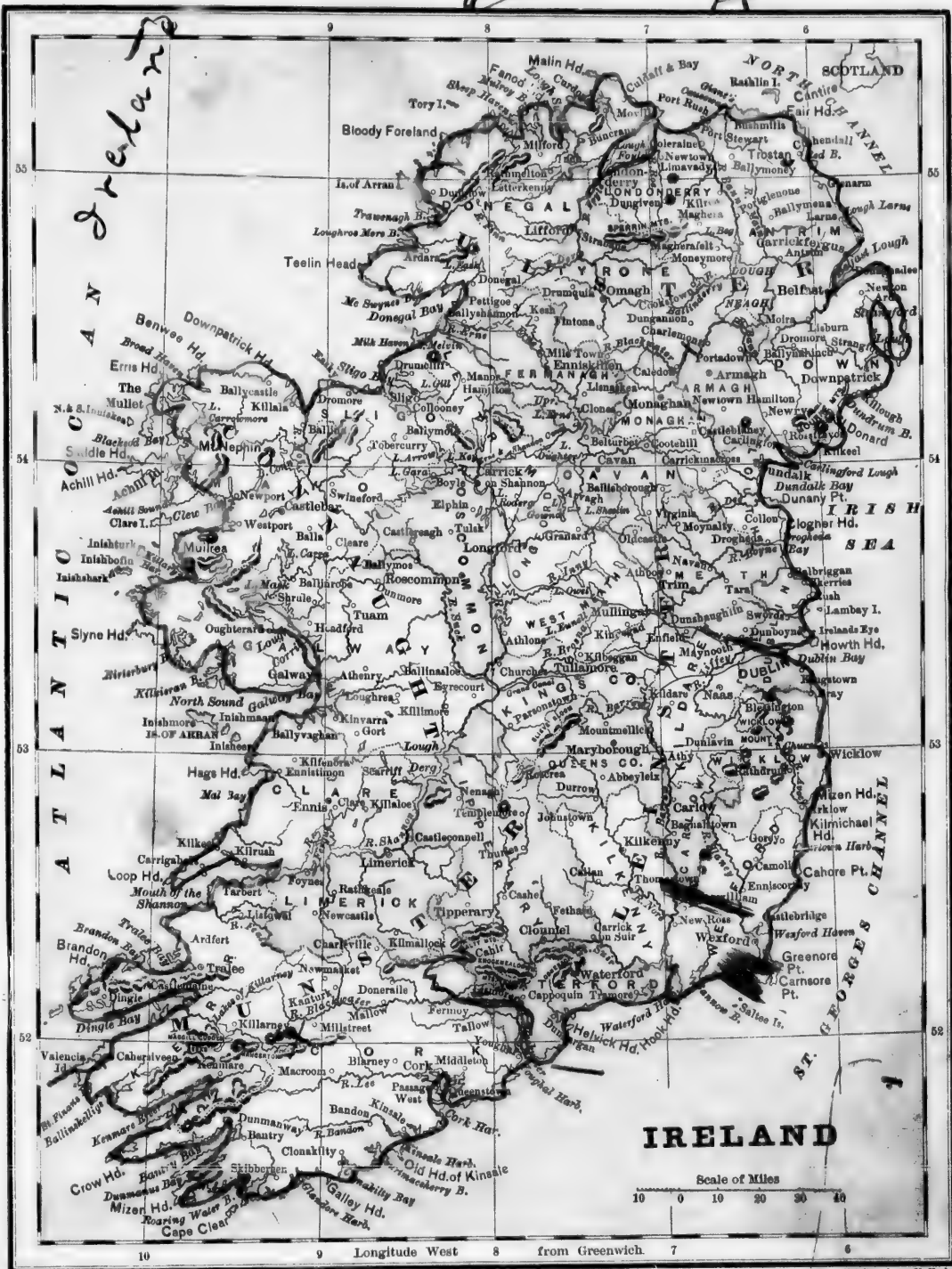
A. The Iberian, or Spanish Peninsula, which is the most westerly of the three great peninsulas of Southern Europe.

Q. Name two groups of islands belonging to Spain.

A. The Balearic Islands, east of Spain, and the Canary Islands, south-west of Morocco.

Q. Name two groups of islands belonging to Portugal.

A. The Azores, 800 miles west, and the Madeira Isles, 660 miles south-west of Portugal.



Russell & Struthers, N. York

Q. What is Andorra ?

A. A small republic on the south side of the Pyrenees. Capital, Andorra.

Q. Name the principal rivers.

A. The Ebro, Guadalquivar, Guadiana, Tagus, and Douro.

Q. What are the chief exports of Spain and Portugal ?

A. Wine, fruit, lead, iron and copper pyrites, wool, silk, oil, and leather.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities.

A. Madrid, the capital of Spain; and Lisbon, the capital of Portugal.

Q. For what were Spain and Portugal formerly noted ?

A. For their commercial greatness.

LESSON 58.

The Republic of France.

Q. Point out and name the boundaries of France.

A. It is bounded on the north-east by Belgium; on the east by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; on the south by the Mediterranean and Spain; on the west by the Atlantic; and on the north-west by the English Channel.

Q. Point out and name its principal gulfs and bays.

Q. Name the largest lake in France.

A. Grand-lieu, which has an area of only twenty square miles.

Q. Point out and name the border mountain ranges of France.

A. The Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Alps, between France and Italy; the Jura Mountains, between France and Switzerland; and the Vosges Mountains, between Lorraine and Alsace.

Q. Point out the Côte d'Or, Cevennes, and Auvergne Mountains.

Q. How is France divided ?

A. Into eighty-six departments, but was formerly divided into thirty-four provinces.

Q. What are the chief exports ?

A. Silks, woollens, cereals, butter, sugar, eggs, wine, brandy, and fancy articles.

Q. For what is France chiefly noted ?

A. For its compact shape, its silk manufactures, its extensive commerce, and its military power.

Q. Point out and name its chief cities.

A. Paris, the capital, population about 2,000,000; Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lille, Toulouse, St. Etienne, Nantes, Rouen, Havre, Roubaix, Rheims, and Toulon.

Q. Point out the position of Corsica.

Q. Point out and name its capital.

A. Ajaccio, the birthplace of Napoleon I.

LESSON 59.

The Kingdoms of Holland and Belgium.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Holland and Belgium.

Q. What principal river has its outlet on the coast ?

A. The Rhine, which rises in Switzerland.

Q. Name the chief inlets on the coast of Holland.

A. The Zuider Zee, and the Dollart.

Q. Name the principal island at the entrance of the Zuider Zee.

A. Texel.

Q. What are the chief exports ?

A. Coal, hardware, cheese, gin, sugar, lace, woollens, linens, and clocks.

Q. For what is Holland chiefly noted ?

A. For its numerous canals, and for its dykes, or coast embankments, to keep out the sea.

Q. For what is Belgium chiefly noted ?

A. For its oil paintings; and for having been one of the principal battle fields of Europe.

Q. Name the chief cities of Holland.

A. The Hague, the political capital; Amsterdam, the commercial capital; Leyden, the literary capital; Rotterdam, and Utrecht.

Q. Name the chief cities of Belgium.

A. Brussels, the capital; Antwerp, Ghent, Liege, and Bruges.

Q. When was Belgium separated from Holland ?

A. In the year 1830.

Longitude West 0
Longitude East 10
from Greenwich

Porto
Sardinia
Basilica
of St. Peter
Vatican

anufac-
military

about
c, Lille,
Havre,

on I.

rium,
Belgium.
coast?
rland.
and.

ce of the

ar, lace,

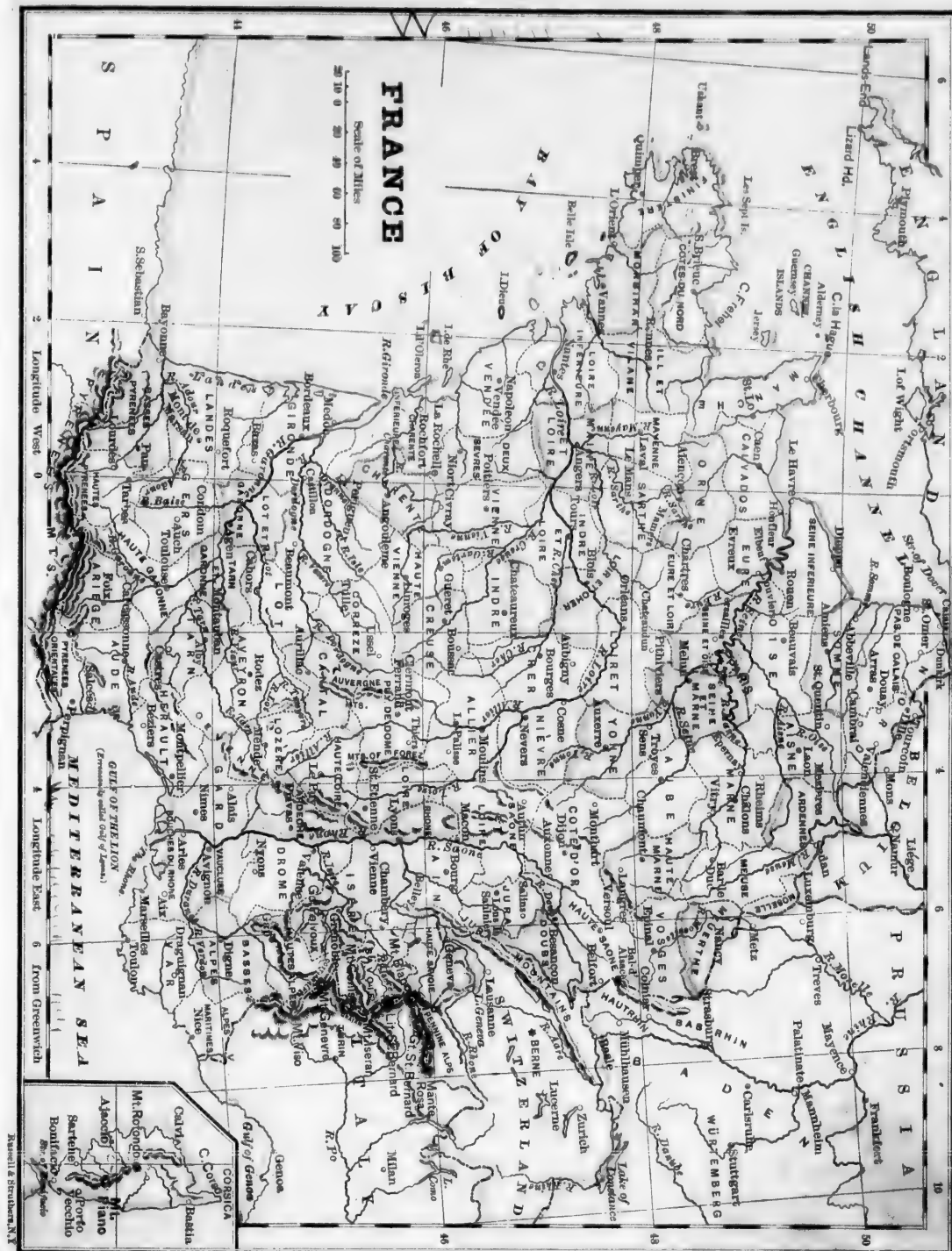
for its
deep out

having
elds of

l; Am-
den, the
cht.

Ghent,

and?



LESSON 60.

The Kingdom of Denmark.

- Q. Point out and name the boundaries of Denmark.
- A. It is bounded on the north by the Skager Rack; on the east by the Cattegat and the Sound; on the south by Schleswig; and on the west by the North Sea.
- Q. Name the two provinces of Denmark.
- A. The peninsula of Jutland and the Danish Archipelago.
- Q. What cape is the most northerly point of Denmark?
- Q. Name the principal islands off its east coast.
- A. Zealand, Funen, and Laaland.
- Q. What islands midway between Iceland and the Shetland Islands belong to Denmark?
- A. The Faroe Isles, twenty-two in number. Capital, Thorshavn.
- Q. How is Denmark divided?
- A. Into nineteen amter or districts, of which nine are in the islands, and ten in the peninsula.
- Q. What are the chief exports?
- A. Fish, cattle, and agricultural products.
- Q. Name the three passages by which the Cattegat communicates with the Baltic.
- A. The Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt.
- Q. Name the chief cities.
- A. Copenhagen, the capital; Odense, Aarhus, Aalborg, and Elsinore.

LESSON 61.

The Republic of Switzerland.

- Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Switzerland.
- A. It is bounded on the north by Germany; on the east by Austria; on the south by Italy; and on the west by France.
- Q. What mountains separate it from Italy?
- A. The Alps.
- Q. Name two mountain peaks near this boundary.
- A. Mont Blanc, the highest summit but one in Europe, 15,781 feet, and the Great St. Bernard.

Q. Name two of the principal lakes.

A. Geneva, in the south-west, between Switzerland and France; and Constance, in the north-east, between Switzerland and Germany.

Q. By what rivers are these lakes drained?

A. Geneva is drained by the Rhone, and Constance by the Rhine.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Jewelry, watches, machinery, silks, cottons, woods of all kinds, charcoal, cattle, and cheese.

Q. For what is Switzerland chiefly noted?

A. For its beautiful lakes and mountains.

Q. How is Switzerland divided?

A. Into twenty-two cantons, which comprise twenty-five states, and form a federal republic.

Q. Name the chief cities.

A. Berne, the capital; Geneva, Basle, Lausanne, and Zurich.

LESSON 62.

The Kingdom of Italy.

- Q. Point out and state the boundaries of Italy.
- A. It is bounded on the north by the Alps; on the east by Austria, the Adriatic, and the Strait of Otranto; on the south by the Mediterranean; and on the west by the Mediterranean and France.
- Q. Point out and name the principal capes and straits.
- Q. Point out and name the principal gulfs and bays.
- Q. What large islands lie off its coast?
- A. Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily.
- Q. To what country does Corsica belong?
- A. To France of which republic it forms a department.
- Q. Point out and name the principal mountain ranges.
- A. The Alps and the Apennines.
- Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.
- A. The Po, Adige, Arno, and Tiber.
- Q. Name the two celebrated volcanic mountains.
- A. Vesuvius, at Naples; and Etna, in Sicily.
- Q. How is Italy physically divided?
- A. Into the plain of Lombardy, the peninsula, and the islands.

Walter Ryan buried March 13.91. died 10



- Q. Point out the mainland of Italy.
- Q. What is it shaped like?
- Q. Point out the island of Sicily.
- Q. Point out the island of Sardinia.
- Q. Point out the island of Corsica.
- Q. Point out the Adriatic Sea.
- Q. Point out the Tyrrhenian Sea.
- Q. Point out the Ligurian Sea.
- Q. Point out the Ionian Sea.
- Q. Point out the Gulf of Taranto.
- Q. Point out the Gulf of Venice.
- Q. Point out the Gulf of Genoa.
- Q. Point out the Strait of Bonifacio.
- Q. Point out the Strait of Messina.

- Q. Point out the Alps Mountains.
- Q. Point out the Apennines.
- Q. Point out Mount Etna in Sicily.
- Q. Point out Mount Vesuvius.
- Q. Point out the River Po.
- Q. Point out the River Tiber.
- Q. Point out Rome.
- Q. Point out Naples.
- Q. Point out France.
- Q. Point out Switzerland.
- Q. Point out Austria.
- Q. Point out the submarine telegraphs between Corsica and Toulon, and Sardinia and Sicily, and Corsica and Carrara.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Raw silk, spirits, oils, fruits, sardines and anchovies, sulphur, and straw hats.

Q. For what is Italy chiefly noted?

A. For its ancient greatness; and for having long been the residence of the Pope, or head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Q. Point out and name its chief cities.

A. Rome, the capital; Naples, Milan, Palermo, Turin, Florence, Genoa, Venice, Bologna, Messina, and Leghorn.

Q. For what is Rome noted?

A. For its numerous splendid buildings, especially the Pontifical Cathedral of St. Peter, the Vatican (or residence of the Pope), its numerous churches, its art galleries, and its ancient ruins, of which the Coliseum is the most celebrated. Population about 250,000.

LESSON 63.

The Empire of Germany.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Germany.

A. It is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic; on the east by Russia; on the south by Austria and Switzerland; and on the west by France, Belgium, and Holland.

Q. In what year was the German Empire revived?

A. In 1871.

Q. What are the two great divisions of the German Empire?

A. North Germany and South Germany.

Q. What river forms the boundary between these divisions?

A. The Main.

Q. Which is the most important state of North Germany and of South Germany?

A. Prussia of the former, and Bavaria of the latter.

Q. How many states are included in North Germany?

A. Eighteen, and the three free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

Q. How many states are included in South Germany?

A. Five.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. The Rhine, Elbe, Oder, and Vistula.

Q. What are the chief exports of Germany?

A. Grain, wine, lumber, wool, hardware, and linen.

Q. Point out and name the capital of Germany.

A. Berlin, on the Spree, a tributary of the Elbe. Population about 1,045,000.

Q. Name the other chief cities of Germany.

A. Hamburg, Breslau, Dresden, Munich, Cologne, Leipsic, Magdeburg, Konigsberg, Stuttgart, Hanover, Frankfort-on-Main, Dantzic, Strasburg, Nuremberg, and Bremen.

LESSON 64.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Austria.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountain ranges.

A. The Alps and the Carpathians.

Q. Point out and name its chief lakes.

A. Neusiedler-see (now dry), and Platten-see.

Q. Point out and name its principal river.

A. The Danube, flowing through its centre.

Q. Point out and name the principal divisions of Austro-Hungary.

A. Fourteen Austrian and four Hungarian Provinces.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Grains, salt, wine, hardware, leather, glass, and wool. *grain salt, wine*

Q. For what is Austria noted?

A. For its central position in Europe, and for its rich mines.

Q. Point out and name some of its chief cities.

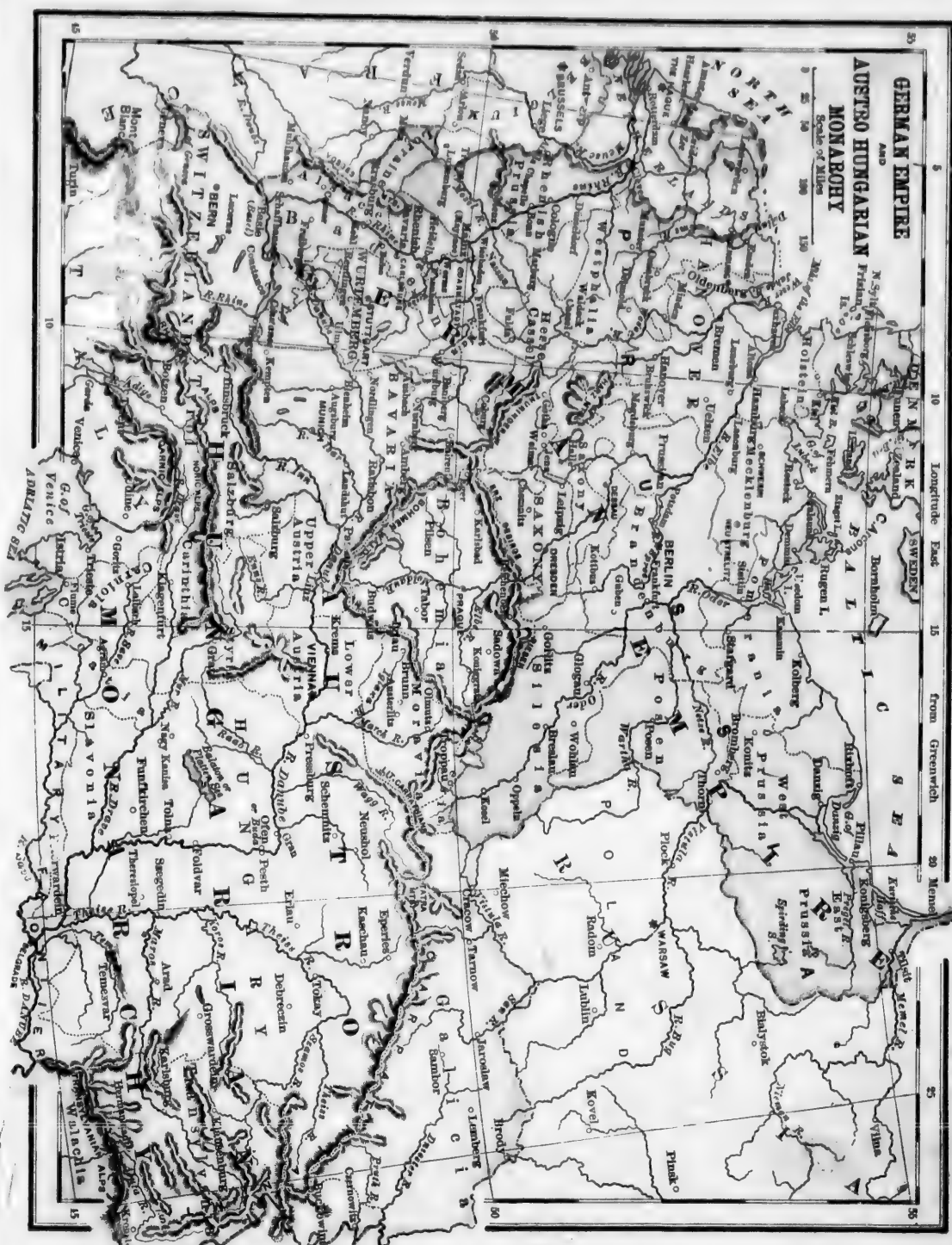
A. Vienna, the capital, population about 1,020,000; Buda-Pesth, Prague, Trieste, and Cracow.

Q. Point out and name the chief seaport of Austria.

A. Trieste, on the Adriatic.



ila.
 dware,
 of the
 Munich,
 gsberg,
 , Dant-
 n.
 ustria,
 ranges
 Platten-
 centre.
 sions of
 agarian
 weather,
 pe, and
 about
 te, and
 ustria.



LESSON 65.

The Empire of Turkey-in-Europe, and the Principalities of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Turkey-in-Europe.

A. It is bounded on the north by Austria, Servia, and Roumania; on the east by the Black Sea; on the south by the Sea of Marmora, the Ægean, and Greece; and on the west by the Ionian Sea, the Strait of Otranto, the Adriatic, Montenegro, and Austria.

Q. Of what does Turkey-in-Europe consist?

A. Of Turkey proper, the tributary autonomous (self-governing) principality of Bulgaria, and the autonomous province of East Roumelia. Bosnia and Herzegovina are a part of Turkey proper, but are in the occupation of Austria, under the treaty of Berlin of 1878.

Q. Point out and name the principal chain of mountains.

A. The Balkans, between Bulgaria and East Roumelia.

Q. Point out and name the most important European island belonging to Turkey.

A. Crete, or Candia, the ancient Creta, or Idæa.

Q. What peninsula do Greece and the southern part of Turkey form?

A. The Hellenic.

Q. What are the chief exports of Turkey-in-Europe?

A. Agricultural products, opium, ottar of roses, sponge, goat's-hair, carpets, silks, and leather.

Q. Point out and name the capital city.

A. Constantinople, on the Bosphorus. It has one of the finest harbors in the world, called "the Golden Horn," from its shape and beauty.

Q. Point out and name the other chief cities.

A. Tirnova, the capital of Bulgaria; Philippolis, the capital of East Roumelia; Adrianople, Salonica, Sophia, Serajevo, or Bosna-Serai, Gallipoli, and Monastir, or Bitolia.

Q. For what is Turkey-in-Europe noted?

A. For its ancient history as Macedonia;

for its having been the seat of the mediæval Greek, Byzantine, or Eastern Empire; and for being now the only Mohammedan power in Europe.

Q. Point out and name the boundaries of Roumania

Q. How many and what are its divisions?

A. Three: Wallachia, Moldavia, and the Dobrudscha.

Q. Point out and name the chief cities.

A. Bucharest, the capital, and Jassy.

Q. Point out and name the boundaries of Servia

Q. Point out and name its capital.

A. Belgrade, at the confluence of the Save and Danube.

Q. Point out and name the boundaries of Montenegro.

Q. Point out and name its capital.

A. Cetigne, or Cetinji.

LESSON 66.

The Kingdom of Greece.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Greece.

Q. Point out and name its principal capes.

Q. How is Greece physically divided?

A. Into Continental, Peninsular, and Insular Greece.

Q. Point out the principal islands of Greece.

A. The Ionian Islands, the Island of Eubœa, the Cyclades, and most of the Sporades.

Q. Name the chief town of the Ionian Islands.

A. Zante, on the island of that name, noted for its currants.

Q. For what is Greece chiefly noted?

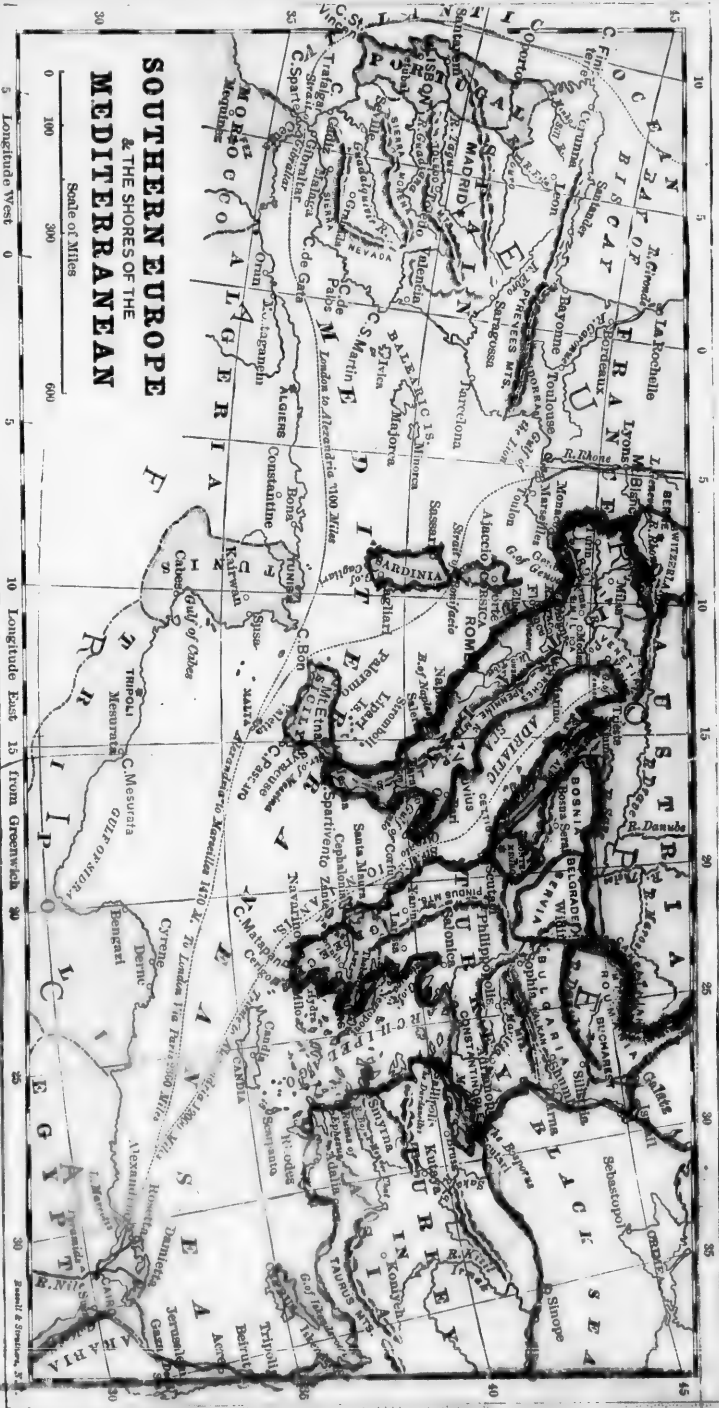
A. For its beautiful scenery, its fine climate, and its ancient greatness.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Currants, figs, and other fruits, wine, olive oil, honey, and lead.

Q. Point out and name its capital city.

A. Athens, on its eastern coast.



- Q. Point out the Mediterranean Sea.
- Q. Point out Portugal and Spain.
- Q. Point out France and Corsica.
- Q. Point out Switzerland and Austria.
- Q. Point out Italy, Sardinia, and Sicily.
- Q. Point out Turkey and Candia.
- Q. Point out Roumania.
- Q. Point out Servia and Montenegro.
- Q. Point out Greece.
- Q. Point out Turkey-in-Asia.
- Q. Point out Cyprus.
- Q. Point out Morocco and Algeria.

- Q. Point out Tunis and Tripoli.
- Q. Point out Egypt and Arabia.
- Q. Point out the Atlantic Ocean.
- Q. Point out the Bay of Biscay.
- Q. Point out the Adriatic Sea.
- Q. Point out the Aegean Sea or Archipelago.
- Q. Point out the Black Sea.
- Q. Point out the Gulfs of Lyons, Genoa, and Venice.
- Q. Point out the Sea of Marmora.
- Q. Point out the Gulfs of Sidra and Gabes.
- Q. Point out the Balearic and Ionian Isles.
- Q. Point out the Strait of Gibraltar.

- Q. Point out the Straits of Bonifacio and the Sicula.
- Q. Point out the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.
- Q. Point out the River Rhone and Gironne.
- Q. Point out the Douro, Tago, and Guadiana.
- Q. Point out the Ebro and Guadalquivir.
- Q. Point out the Po and Tiber.
- Q. Point out the Alps and Mount Blanc.
- Q. Point out the Apennines.
- Q. Point out Mount Vesuvius and Etna.
- Q. Point out the Pyrenees.
- Q. Point out the Carpathians and the Balkans.

LESSON 67.

The Empire of Russia-in-Europe.

Q. Point out and name the boundaries of Russia-in-Europe.

A. It is bounded on the north by Norway and the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Ural Mountains, Ural River, and the Caspian Sea; on the south by the Mountains of Caucasus and the Black Sea; and on the west by Roumania, Austria, Germany, the Baltic, and Sweden and Norway.

Q. Point out and name its principal seas and gulfs.

Q. Point out its principal capes and peninsulas.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountain ranges.

A. The Ural and the Caucasian Mountains.

Q. Name its principal rivers.

A. The Petchora, Dwina, Duna, Vistula, Dnieper, Don, Volga, and Ural.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Tallow, hides, corn, iron, hemp, furs, and timber.

Q. For what is Russia chiefly noted?

A. For its great extent, and its steppes.

Q. What is the established religion of Russia?

A. The Greek Church.

Q. Name its principal cities.

A. St. Petersburg, the capital, on the River Neva, population 668,000; Moscow, the former capital, near the centre of Russia; Warsaw, Odessa, Kicheneff, and Riga.

Q. Point out the position of Poland.

A. It lies between Russia proper and Prussia.

Q. Point out and name its chief town.

A. Warsaw, the former capital, on the River Vistula.

Q. Name the chief ports of Russia on the border seas.

A. Archangel, on the White Sea; Riga, on the Baltic; Odessa, on the Black Sea; Astrachan, on the Caspian Sea.

Q. Point out the position of Finland.

A. It lies in the north-west of Russia, to the north of the Gulf of Finland, and west of the White Sea. Its people belong to a different race from the Russians, and speak a different language.

LESSON 68.

The United Kingdom of Norway and Sweden.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Norway and Sweden.

A. On the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by Finland and the Baltic; on the south by the Baltic and the Skager Rack; and on the west by the Cattegat, the North Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What peninsula do Norway and Sweden form?

A. The Scandinavian peninsula.

Q. Name the principal capes and gulfs.

Q. What chiefly divides these two countries?

A. An extensive mountain range.

Q. What are parts of this range called?

A. The Kiolen Mountains, between Norway and Sweden; the Dovre Field, and Hardanger Field in Norway.

Q. Name the principal lakes.

A. Wener, Wetter, and Malar, in Sweden, and Miosen, in Norway.

Q. How many lakes are there in Norway?

A. About thirty thousand.

Q. How much of the surface of Sweden is covered with lakes?

A. About one-twelfth.

Q. Name the principal rivers.

A. Tornea, Dal, Gotha, and Glommen.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Wood and timber, oats, iron, tar, copper, fish, and horses.

Q. Name the capital of each country.

A. Stockholm, the capital of Sweden; and Christiania, the capital of Norway.

Q. Name the other chief cities.

A. Gottenburg, in Sweden, and Bergen, in Norway.

Q. When were Norway and Sweden united?

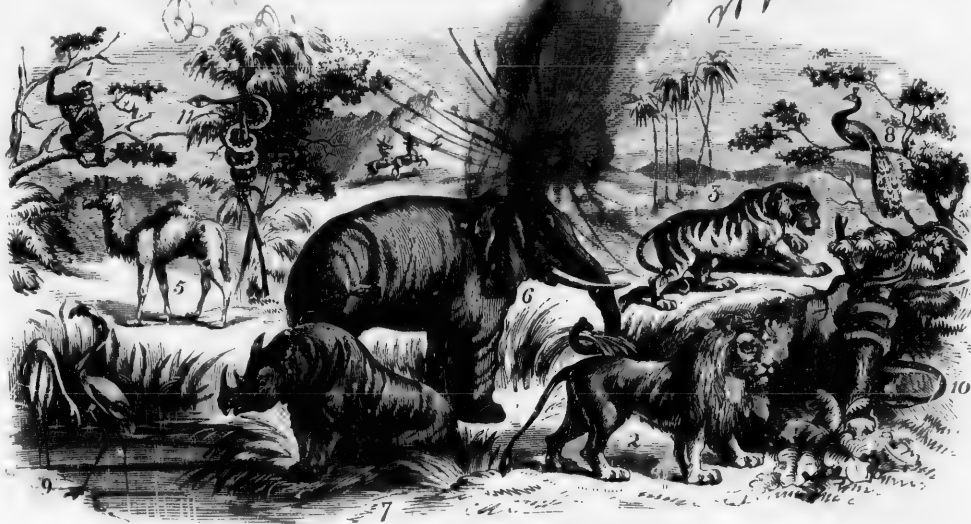
A. In 1814; but each country retained its own laws and parliament.

Q. Where is Lapland, and to whom does it belong?

A. It lies to the north and north-east of Sweden, and belongs partly to Norway and Sweden and partly to Russia.

PART I

LESSONS ON THE CONTINENT OF ASIA.



PRINCIPAL ANIMALS ON THE CONTINENT OF ASIA.

1, Monkey; 2, Lion; 3, Tiger; 4, Ibis; 5, Camel; 6, Elephant; 7, Rhinoceros; 8, Peacock; 9, Flamingo; 10, Boa Constrictor; and 11, Anaconda.

LESSON 69.

The Continent of Asia.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Asia.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the North Pacific Ocean; on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Red Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea, Caspian, and Ural River.

Q. Point out and name its principal seas, bays, and gulfs.

A. Point out and name its chief peninsulas.

A. Asia Minor, Arabia, Hindostan, Further India, with Malay Peninsula, Corea, and Kamtchatka.

Q. Name the principal islands.

A. Ceylon, Hainan, Formosa, the Japan Isles, Saghalien, and New Siberia.

Q. Point out and name the principal lakes of Asia.

A. The Caspian, the largest lake in the world; Sea of Aral; Baikal, the largest freshwater lake in Asia; and Balkash.

Q. Name the saltiest, the lowest, and the highest known lakes in the world.

A. Tuz-Gol, the saltiest; Dead Sea, the low-

est, being 1,312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean; Sirikol, the highest, being 15,600 feet above the sea.

Q. Name the principal mountain ranges.

A. The Himalayas, Karakorum, Kuen-Lun, Thian-Shan, Altai, Yablonoi and Stannovoi, Hindoo-Koosh, Elburz, Caucasus, and Ural.

Q. Name the great rivers in Asia.

A. Euphrates, Tigris, Indus, Ganges, Tsan-pu, Irawady, Mekong, Yang-tse-kiang, Hoang-ho, Amoor, Lena, Yenisei, and Obi.

Q. Point out and name the principal desert.

A. The great desert of Gobi, in Mongolia.

Into what countries is Asia divided?

A. Into Russia-in-Asia, Turkey-in-Asia, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Kafiristan, Beluchistan, Hindostan, Further India, Chinese Empire, Independent Turkestan, and Japan.

Q. What countries lie east of Persia? east of Hindostan? north of Hindostan? east of the Caspian Sea? In what direction is Turkey from Arabia?

Q. Point out the extreme northern, southern, eastern, and western capes of Asia.

Q. Point out the following straits: Bosphorus, Sangar, Ormuz, Behring, Corea, Bab el Mandeb, Palk, and Malacca.

LESSON 70.

Russia-in-Asia.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Russia-in-Asia.

A. Omitting Transcaucasia, it is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Pacific; on the south by the Chinese Empire and Independent Turkestan; and on the west by the Ural Mountains, Ural River, and Caspian Sea.

Q. Point out the great divisions of Russia-in-Asia.

A. Eastern Siberia, Western Siberia, Russian Turkestan, and Transcaucasia.

Q. Name its principal mountain ranges.

A. The Caucasus, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; the Thian-Shan and the Altai range, at the south; and the Yablonoi and Stannovoi in the east.

Q. Point out its principal rivers.

A. The Obi, Yenisei, Lena, and Amoor.

Q. Point out and name the principal lakes in Asiatic Russia.

A. Caspian Sea, in part, Sea of Aral, Lake Balkash, and Lake Baikal, the largest freshwater lake in the Old World.

Q. Name the principal capes.

A. Cape Severo, or North East Cape, the most northern point of the continent; East Cape, the most eastern point; Cape Lopatka, south of Kamtchatka; Cape Patience, east of Saghalien.

Q. Point out and state the position of the following Islands: Liakhov, or New Siberia, and Saghalien.

Q. Where are the following straits: Behring Strait, and Kurile Strait?

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Furs, products of the mine, and fossil ivory.

Q. For what is Russia-in-Asia chiefly noted?

A. For its extent, its severe climate, and its Siberian penal mines.

Q. Name the chief cities of Russia-in-Asia.

A. Tobolsk, on the Irtish, a branch of the Obi, the capital of Western Siberia; Irkutsk, on the Angara, of Eastern Siberia; Marghilan, of Russian Turkestan; Tashkend, Samarcand, and Khokan, all in Russian Turkestan; and Tiflis, the capital of Transcaucasia.

LESSON 71.

Turkey-in-Asia.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Turkey-in-Asia.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and Transcaucasia; on the east by Transcaucasia and Persia; on the south by the Persian Gulf and Arabia; and on the west by the Red Sea, Isthmus of Suez, and the Mediterranean.

Q. Name the principal divisions of Turkey-in-Asia.

A. Asia Minor (or Anatolia); Syria (including Palestine); Armenia and Kurdistan (or Assyria); Al Jezireh (or Mesopotamia); Irak Arabi (or Babylonia); Hedjaz and Yemen.

Q. Name the principal rivers of Turkey-in-Asia.

A. Euphrates, Tigris, Kizil-Irmak, Sakaria, Mendere, Orontes, and Jordan.

Q. Name the principal mountain ranges.

A. Mountains of Armenia, Taurus, Anti-Taurus, and Lebanon.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Dried fruit, grain, coffee, silk, valonia, goat's hair, and opium.

Q. For what is Turkey-in-Asia chiefly noted?

A. For having been the place where nearly all the events mentioned in Scripture occurred.

Q. For what is Palestine chiefly noted?

A. For having been the ancient land of the Israelites, and the scene of our SAVIOUR's life and sufferings on earth.

Q. Point out and name the capital of Turkey-in-Asia.

A. Smyrna, on the Ægean.

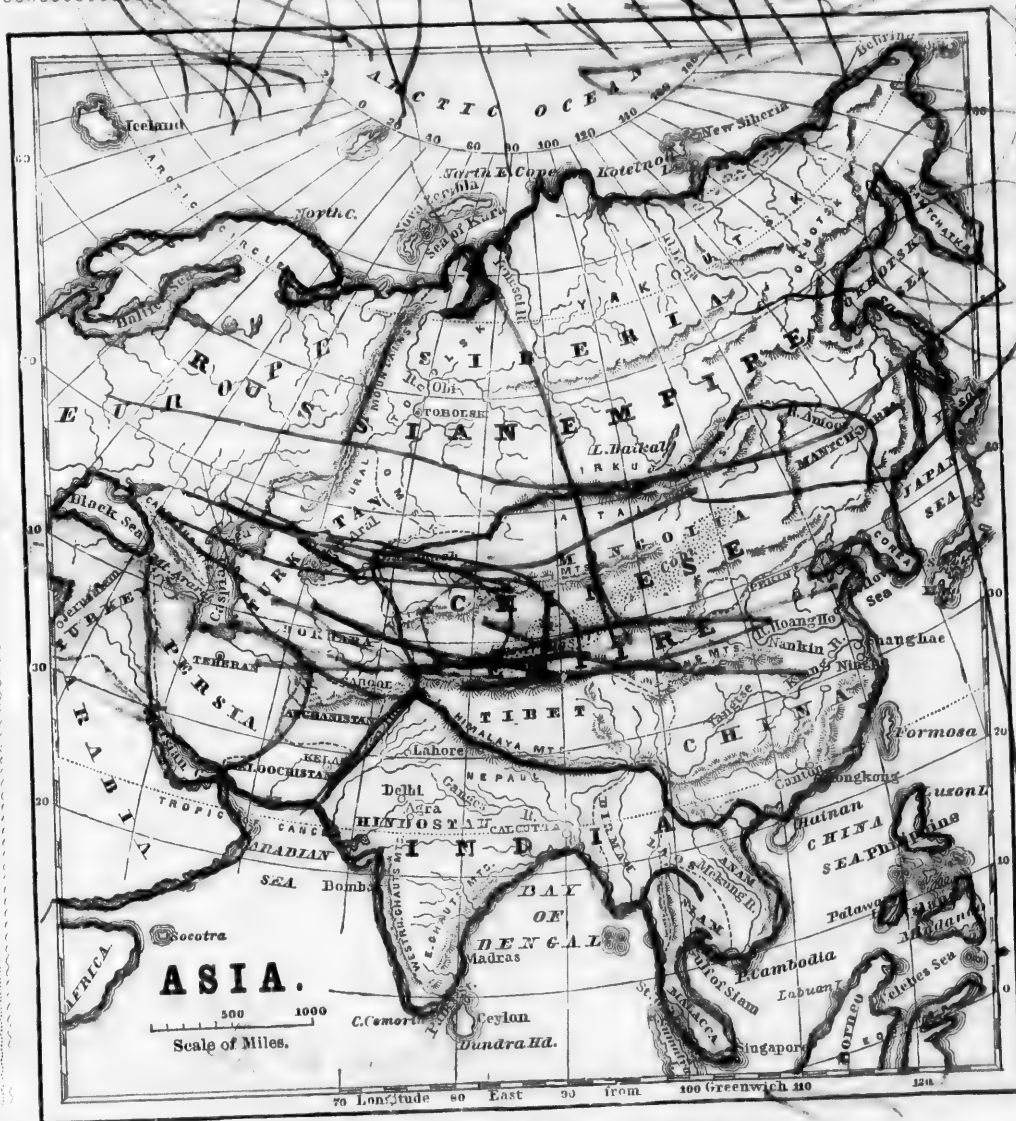
Q. Name the other chief cities.

A. Trebizond and Sinope, on the Black Sea; Damascus, east of Anti-Lebanon; Jerusalem, between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea; Mecca, the capital of Hedjaz, near the Red Sea; Medina, north of Mecca; Bassorah, near the Persian Gulf; Bagdad, on the Tigris.

Q. Point out and state the position of Cyprus and Rhodes.

Q. By what country is Cyprus governed?

A. The United Kingdom, which occupies it under treaty with Turkey.



- Q. Point out the Arctic Ocean.
- Q. Point out the Okhotsk Sea.
- Q. Point out the Japan Sea.
- Q. Point out the Yellow Sea.
- Q. Point out the China Sea.
- Q. Point out the Bay of Bengal.
- Q. Point out the Arabian Sea.
- Q. Point out the Persian Gulf.
- Q. Point out the Black Sea.
- Q. Point out the Caspian Sea.

- Q. Point out the Sea of Aral.
- Q. Point out the Himalaya Mountains.
- Q. Point out the Great Desert of Gobi.
- Q. Point out the Ural Mountains.
- Q. Point out Europe and Africa.
- Q. Point out the River Yang-tse-Kiang.
- Q. Point out the River Ganges.
- Q. Point out the Equator.
- Q. Point out the Tropic of Cancer, and the Arctic Circle.

LESSON 72.

Arabia.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Arabia.
 A. It is bounded on the north by Turkey-in-Asia; on the east by the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman; on the south by the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden; and on the west by Hedjaz and Yemen.

Q. What is peculiar about Arabia?

A. Though a large country, its rivers are small, as mountains extend all around the coast.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Coffee, gums, spices, and fruits.

Q. For what is Arabia chiefly noted?

A. For its sandy deserts, and as having been the scene of Mahomet's career.

Q. Name the principal divisions of Arabia.

A. Hadramaut, along the southern coast; Oman, on the Gulf of Oman; Bahrein, on the Persian Gulf; Nedjed, the Central region.

Q. Name the capitals of these divisions.

A. Makallah, on the Gulf of Aden; Muscat, on the Gulf of Oman; Lachsa, and Riad.

Q. Where is Aden, and to whom does it belong?

A. It is about 100 miles east of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb; it belongs to Britain.

LESSON 73.

Persia, Beluchistan, Afghanistan, and Kafiristan.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Persia.

Q. What seas lie north of Persia and south of Beluchistan?

A. The Caspian, north of Persia; and the Arabian, south of Beluchistan.

Q. What strait connects the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman?

A. The Strait of Ormuz.

Q. What are the chief exports of Persia?

A. Silks, carpets, shawls, and opium.

Q. What is the native name for Persia?

A. Iran.

Q. Name the principal lakes in Persia and Afghanistan.

A. Urumiah, in Persia, and Seistan, or Hamoon, partly in Persia and partly in Afghanistan.

Q. Name the chief mountain ranges.

A. The Elburz Mountains, south of the Caspian; the Suleiman Mountains, between Afghanistan and India; and the Hala Mountains, between Beluchistan and India.

Q. What are these countries noted for?

A. Persia is noted for its ancient greatness, and the other states for their warlike tribes.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities.

A. Teheran, the capital of Persia; Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan; and Kelat, the capital of Beluchistan.

Q. Describe Kafiristan and its situation.

A. It is a wild and mountainous, but fertile country, lying between north-eastern Afghanistan and Kashmere.

LESSON 74.

Hindustan, or India.

Q. Point out the boundaries of India.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Himalaya Mountains; on the east by Burmah and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Arabian Sea, Beluchistan, and Afghanistan.

Q. Point out and name its principal capes, gulfs, and bays.

Q. Point out and name its principal islands.

A. Ceylon, the Maldives, and the Laccadives.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountains.

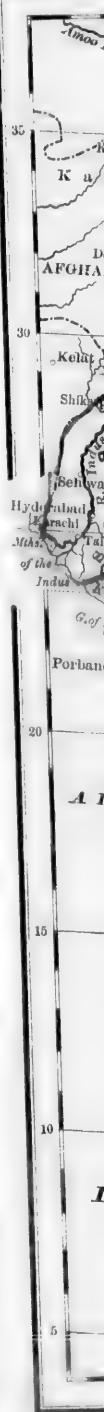
A. The Himalayas at the north and the Ghats at the south.

Q. Point out the principal rivers and their courses.

A. The Indus, Ganges, Tsanpu, or Bramahputra, Godavery, Krishna, and Nerbudda.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Cotton, opium, rice, wheat, hides, skins, indigo, jute, tea, coffee, wool, and raw silk.



A.
Afghan-
an, or
in Af-

f the
between
Moun-

atness,
ibes.

Cabul,
t, the

fertile
ghana-

Him-
mah
by the
Ar-

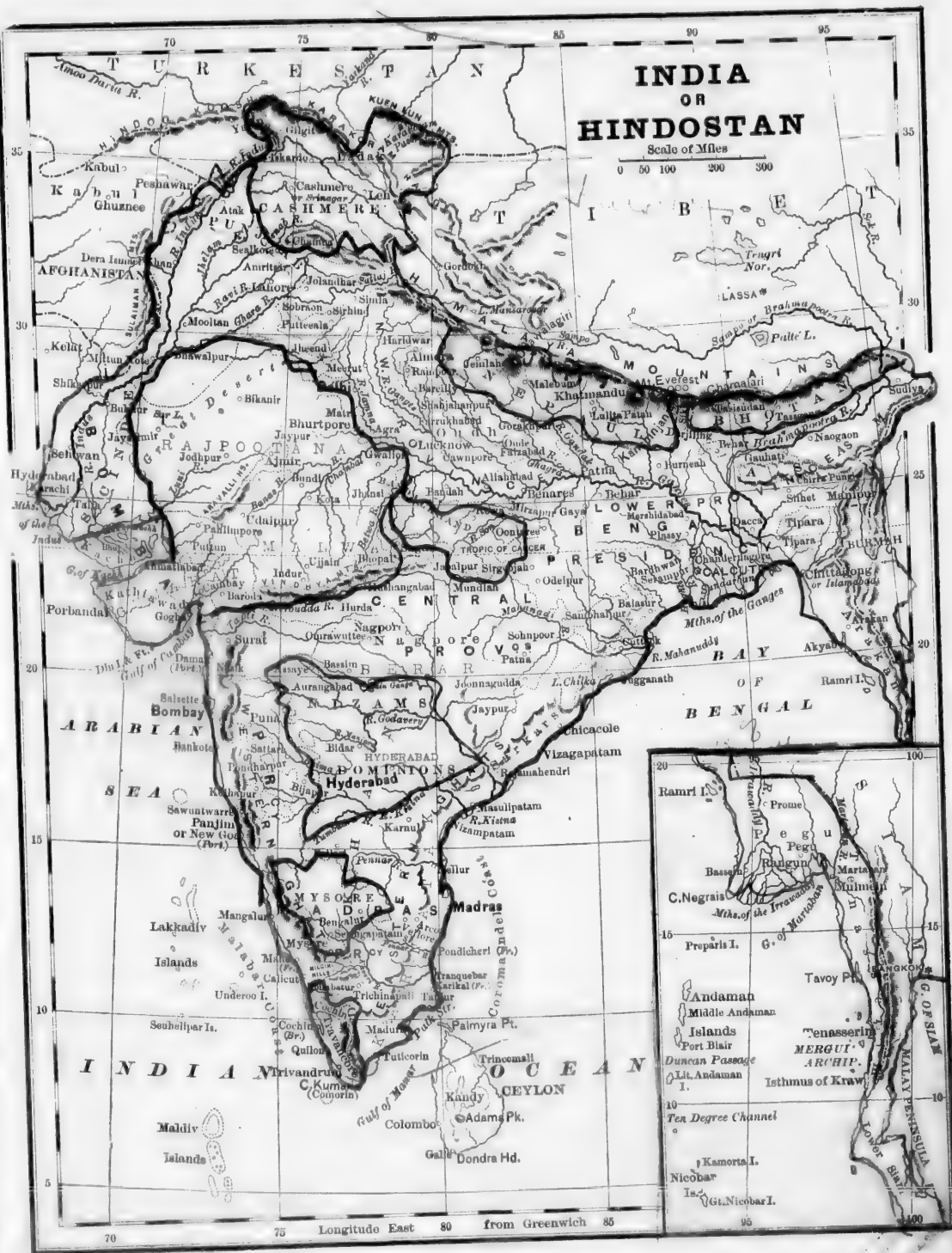
fs, and

acca-

d the

ses.
amah-
a.

skins,
ilk.



Q. For what is India chiefly noted ?

A. As being the largest and most valuable dependency of the British crown.

Q. How is Hindostan divided ?

A. Into British Territory, Native or Feudatory States, and Independent States.

Q. Point out and name the principal divisions or provinces of British India and their capitals.

A. 1. Bengal, *Calcutta*; 2. Assam, *Gowhati*; 3. North-West Provinces (including Oude), *Allahabad*; 4. Punjab, *Lahore*; 5. Central Provinces, *Jubbulpur*; 6. Bombay (including Sind), *Bombay*; 7. Madras, *Madras*; 8. Ceylon, *Colombo*.

Q. Name the principal Feudatory States.

A. Kashmere, the Rajput States, Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Guzerat, Hyderabad, Mysore, Cochin, Travancore, and Sikkim.

Q. Name the Independent States.

A. Nepaul and Bhotan.

Q. Name several of the chief cities of India besides the capitals.

A. Lucknow, Patna, Benares, Delhi, Agra, Bangalore, Umritsar, Surat, and Hyderabad.

Q. Point out and name the chief non-British European States of Hindostan.

A. Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast (French); Goa, on the Malabar coast (Portuguese).

LESSON 75.

Further India.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Further India.

A. It is bounded on the north by Assam and the Chinese Empire; on the east and south by the China Sea; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal and India.

Q. Name the principal divisions of Further India.

A. British Possessions; Burmah and Siam (between which are the Laos or Shan States); Malaya; Anam (including Cochin China); Cambodia; and Lower or French Cochin China.

Q. Name the British possessions in Further India.

A. British Burmah, the Andaman Islands, and Straits Settlements.

Q. What does British Burmah include ?

A. Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal.

Q. What do the Straits Settlements include ?

A. Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Wellesley Province.

Q. Name the capital cities of the States of Further India.

A. British Burmah, *Rangoon*; Straits Settlements, *Singapore*; Burmah, *Mandalay*; Siam, *Bangkok*; Laos, chief town, *Changmai*; Malaya, *Perak*; Anam, *Hué*; Cambodia, *Pnompeng*; Lower, or French Cochin China, *Saigon*.

Q. Name its principal rivers.

A. The Irawady, Saluen, Menam, and Mekong.

Q. Point out Capes Negrais, Romania, and Cambodia.

LESSON 76.

The Empire of China.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of the Chinese Empire.

A. It is bounded on the north by Russia-in-Asia; on the east by the Pacific; on the south by the China Sea, Further India, and Hindostan; and on the west by Hindostan, Independent Turkestan, and Russia-in-Asia.

Q. Point out and name the great divisions of the Chinese Empire.

A. China Proper, Tibet, Kashgaria, or Eastern Turkestan (reconquered and reannexed to the empire in 1877-78), and Mongolia (including Mantchooria and Corea).

Q. Point out and name its principal seas.

Q. Name its principal mountains.

A. The Altai, on the north, and the Himalaya, on the south; between these the Thianshan, Kuen-lun, and Karakorum Mountains; the Kinghan Mountains, in the east of Mongolia; Yungling Mountains, between China Proper and Tibet; the Nanling and Peling ranges running east through China.

Q. Name the principal rivers.

A. The Tsanpu, or Brahmaputra, Chu-Kiang, or Canton, Hoang-ho, Yang-tse-kiang, and the Amoor (in part).

Q. Point out and state the position of Hainan Formosa, and the Loo Choo Islands.

Q. What are the chief exports of China?

A. Tea, rice, silk, porcelain, and nankeen.

Q. For what is China chiefly noted?

A. For its vast population, its great wall, its tea exports, and its porcelain or china.

Q. Name its principal cities.

A. Peking, the capital; Canton, Nankin, Shanghai, and Ningpo.

Q. Name the British possessions in China.

A. The Island of Hong-Kong, capital Victoria; Cowloon, a small peninsula opposite Hong-Kong; and the small Lena Isles.

Q. What other Europeans have Chinese possessions?

A. The Portuguese have Macao.

Q. Name the principal cities open to European trade.

A. Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tien-tsin, Che-foo, Hankow, Kiu-kiang, Newchwang, Wenchow, Woo-hoo, and Ichang.

Q. Point out the chief cities of Tibet.

A. Lhasa, or Lassa, the capital; and Shigatze.

Q. Point out the chief cities of Mongolia.

A. King-ki-tao, in Corea; Mookden, in Manchuria; Ourga, in Mongolia Proper.

Q. Point out the chief cities of Kashgaria, or Chinese Turkestan.

A. Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan.

LESSON 77.

Independent Turkestan.

Q. Point out and name the boundaries of Independent Turkestan.

A. It is bounded on the north by Russia-in-Asia; on the east by the Chinese Empire;

on the south by Afghanistan and Persia; and on the west by the Caspian Sea.

Q. What plateau does the boundary between Independent Turkestan and the Chinese Empire cross?

A. The Pamir Plateau, which has a general elevation of about 15,000 feet.

Q. How is Independent Turkestan divided?

A. Into the two khanates of Bokhara and Khiva.

Q. What is the political status of these khanates?

A. They are nominally independent, but really subordinate and tributary to the Russian Empire.

Q. Name the chief cities of Independent Turkestan.

A. Bokhara and Karshee, in the khanate of Bokhara; and Khiva and Merv, in that of Khiva.

Q. Point out and name the chief river of Independent Turkestan.

A. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which rises in Lake Sirikol, and flows into the Sea of Aral. It formerly flowed into the Caspian Sea, into which it has recently opened an outlet along its supposed ancient bed.

LESSON 78.

The Empire of Japan.

Q. Name the principal islands of Japan.

A. Nippon, Sikok, Kiu-siu, and Yesso. The southern part of Saghalien, two of the Kurile Islands, and the Loo Choo Isles are dependencies.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Tea, silk, lacquer-ware, rice, copper, and tobacco.

Q. For what is Japan chiefly noted?

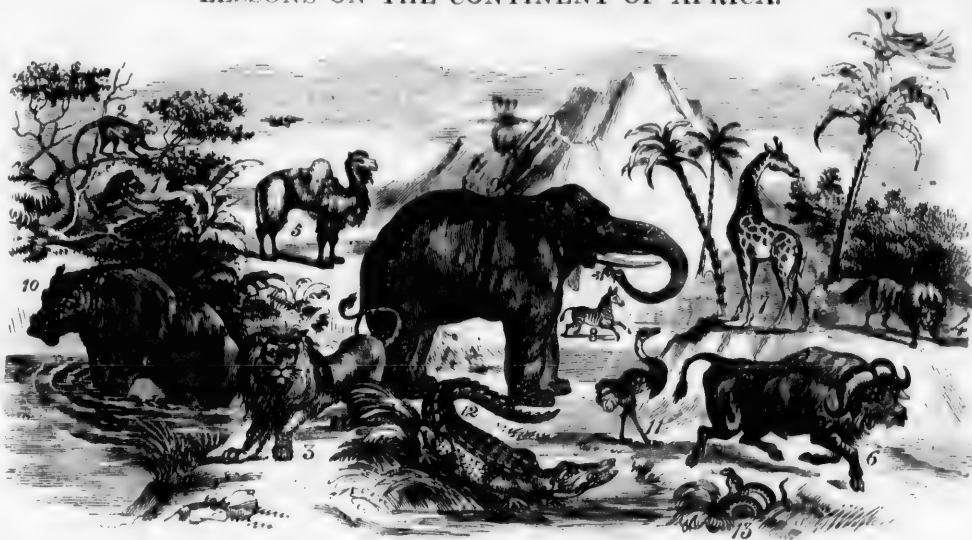
A. For its long seclusion from other nations.

Q. Name its chief cities.

A. Tokio, formerly called Yedo, the eastern capital; Saikio, formerly called Kioto or Miako, the western capital; Matsumai, Kanagawa, Yokohama, Simoda, Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodadi.

PART VI.

LESSONS ON THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA.



PRINCIPAL ANIMALS ON THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA.

1, Mandril ; 2, Baboon ; 3, Lion ; 4, Hyena ; 5, Camel ; 6, Cape Buffalo ; 7, Giraffe ; 8, Zebra ; 9, Elephant ; 10, Hippopotamus ; 11, Ostrich ; 12, Crocodile ; 13, Cobra da Capello, a most venomous serpent.

LESSON 79.

The Continent of Africa.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Africa.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean ; on the east by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean ; on the south by the Southern Ocean ; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Point out and name its capes, gulfs, and bays.

Q. Point out and name its principal rivers.

A. The Nile, Rufiji, Zambesi, Orange, Congo, Niger, and Senegal.

Q. Name the principal lakes.

A. Victoria Nyanza, Albert Nyanza, and Dembea, in the Nile Basin ; Tanganyika (?) and Bangweolo, in the Congo Basin ; Nyanja, or Nyassa, in the Zambesi Basin ; Shirwa, south-east of Nyassa, and Ngami, near the centre of Southern Africa, have no outlet ;

Tehad, near the centre of Africa, has no outlet. It is doubtful whether Tanganyika has an outlet.

Q. Point out and name the principal divisions of Africa.

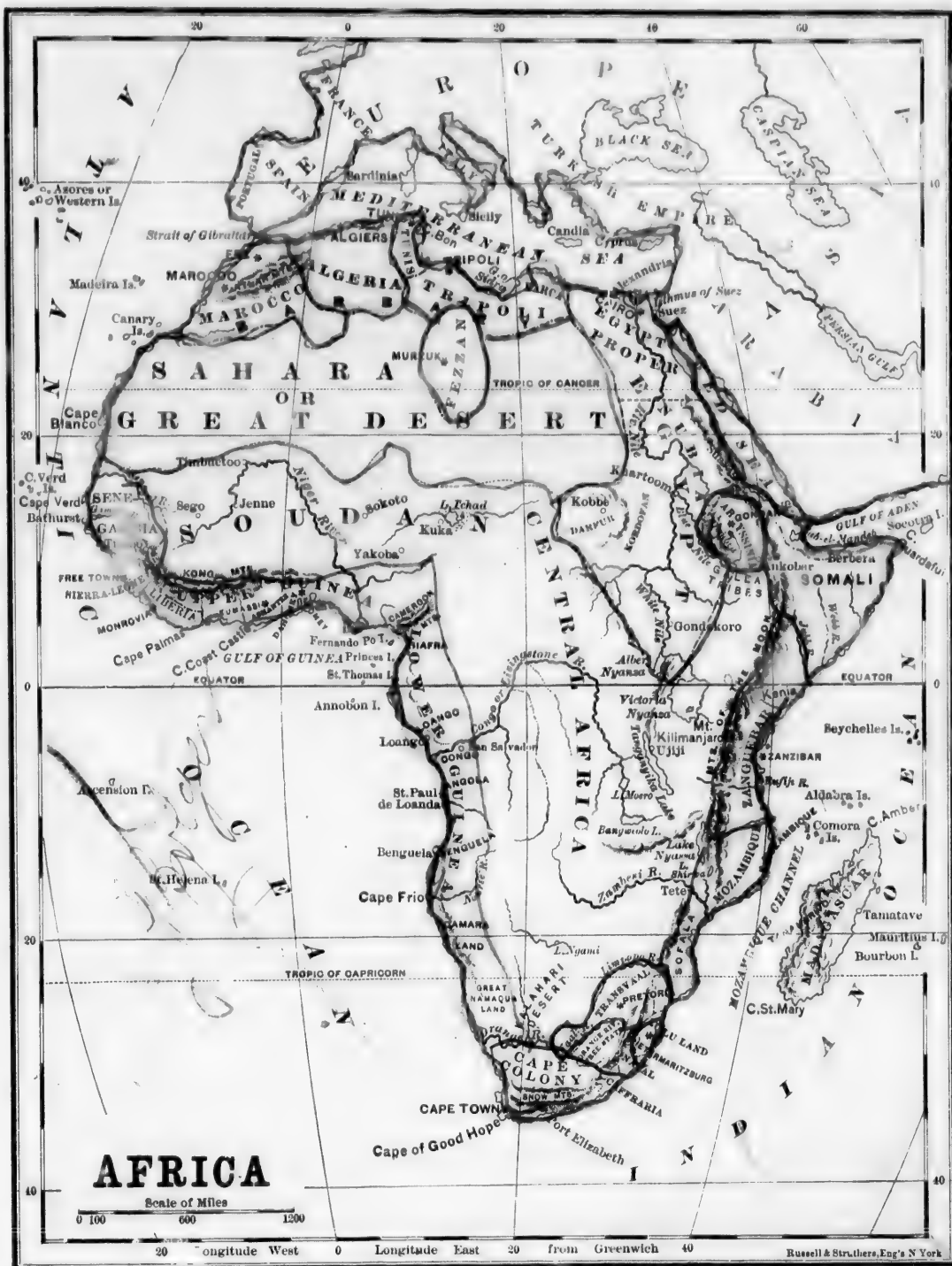
A. Northern Africa, North-Eastern Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, Western Africa, Central Northern Africa, and Central Southern Africa.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Socotra, to the east ; St. Helena, Ascension, the Cape Verde, Canaries, Madeiras, and Azores, to the west.

Q. Point out and name the principal mountains.

A. Mount Atlas, in the north-west ; Kong Mountains, south of Soudan ; Mountains of Abyssinia ; Kenia and Kilima-njaro, 20,065 feet (the highest mountain in Africa), in Zanguebar ; Blue Mountains, west of Albert Nyanza Lake ; Lupata Mountains, west of Mozambique ; Drakenburg Mountains, west of





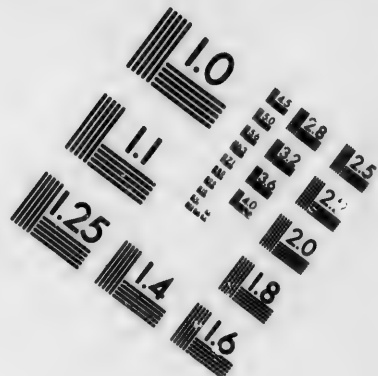
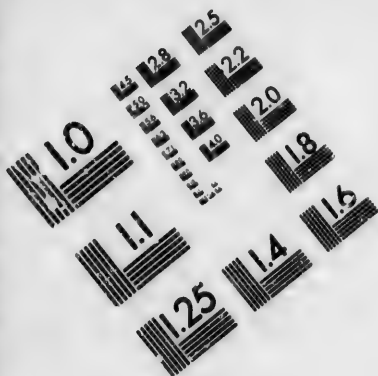
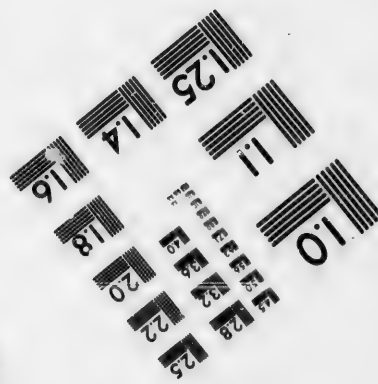
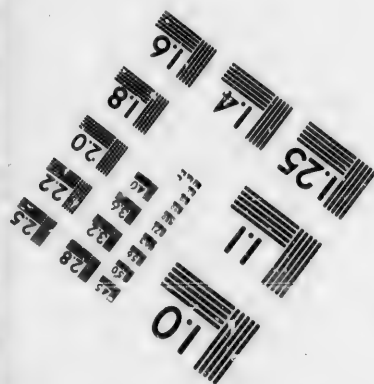
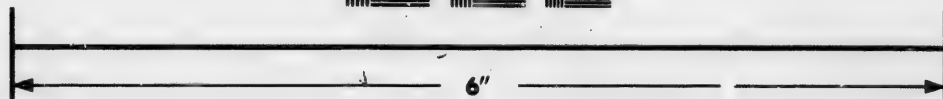
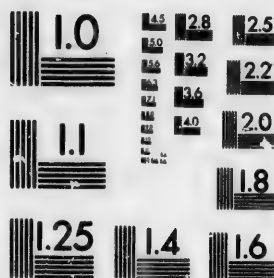


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503



Natal; Nieuvelt Mountains, in Cape Colony; and the Cameroons in Biafra.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Cotton, rice, ground nuts, ostrich feathers, ebony, and ivory.

Q. For what is Africa chiefly noted?

A. For its vast extent, its almost unbroken coastline, its great River Nile, and its magnificent lakes.

Q. What countries lie north of the Sahara Desert?

Q. Point out and name the countries which lie between the Sahara Desert and the Equator.

Q. Point out and name the countries which lie between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Q. What countries lie south of the Tropic of Capricorn?

Q. Which are the principal rivers to the west of Africa?

Q. Which are the principal rivers to the east of Africa?

Q. What sea separates Africa from Arabia?

Q. What large island lies off the south-east coast of Africa?

LESSON 80.

Northern Africa.

Q. Point out and name the four Barbary States in Northern Africa.

A. Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli, including its dependencies, Barca and Fezzan.

Q. What range of mountains runs through Morocco and Algeria?

A. The Atlas range; from it the Atlantic Ocean is named.

Q. What islands lie off the Atlantic coast of Morocco?

A. The Madeiras, belonging to Portugal.

Q. What islands lie south of the Madeira Islands?

A. The Canaries, belonging to Spain.

Q. To whom do the Barbary States belong?

A. Morocco is independent, Algeria belongs to France, Tunis is nominally subject to Turkey, and Tripoli is a pachalic of Turkey.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Olive oil, fine leather, carpets, wool, wax, coral, and indigo.

Q. Point out and name the chief cities.

A. Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Mourzouk.

LESSON 81.

North-Eastern and Eastern Africa.

Q. Point out the countries of North-Eastern Africa.

A. Egypt, including Nubia, Kordofan, and Darfur; and the Abyssinian States.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of each.

Q. What river runs through these countries?

A. The celebrated River Nile.

Q. What sea lies to the east of Egypt?

A. The Red Sea.

Q. What isthmus lies north of the Red Sea?

A. The Isthmus of Suez, through which passes the Suez canal, an important highway to India.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities of Egypt, Nubia, and the Abyssinian States.

A. Egypt, capital *Cairo*; Nubia, capital *Khartoom*; Abyssinian States, capitals *Gondar*, *Adowa*, and *Ankobar*.

Q. Point out and name the other principal city in Egypt.

A. Alexandria, the chief seaport.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Cotton, rice, wheat, indigo, opium, coffee, gums, and linseed.

Q. Point out the countries of Eastern Africa.

A. Country of the Somali and Gallas, Zanguebar, Mozambique, and Sofala.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of each.

Q. Point out their chief capes.

Q. Point out and name their principal rivers.

A. Webbe, Jubb, Rufiji, Rovuma, and Zambesi.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Gold, copper, ivory, and fruits.

LESSON 82.

Southern Africa.

Q. Point out and name the chief divisions of Southern Africa.

A. Cape Colony (including Cape Colony Proper, British Kaffraria, Basutoland, Griqua Land East, Griqua Land West, and Transvaal), Natal, Zulu Land, Orange River Free State, Country of the Bechuanas, and Country of the Hottentots.

AFRICA.

ica.

in Africa.
fan, and

each.

?

h which
highway

of Egypt,

capital
als Gon-

y in Egypt.

um, cof-

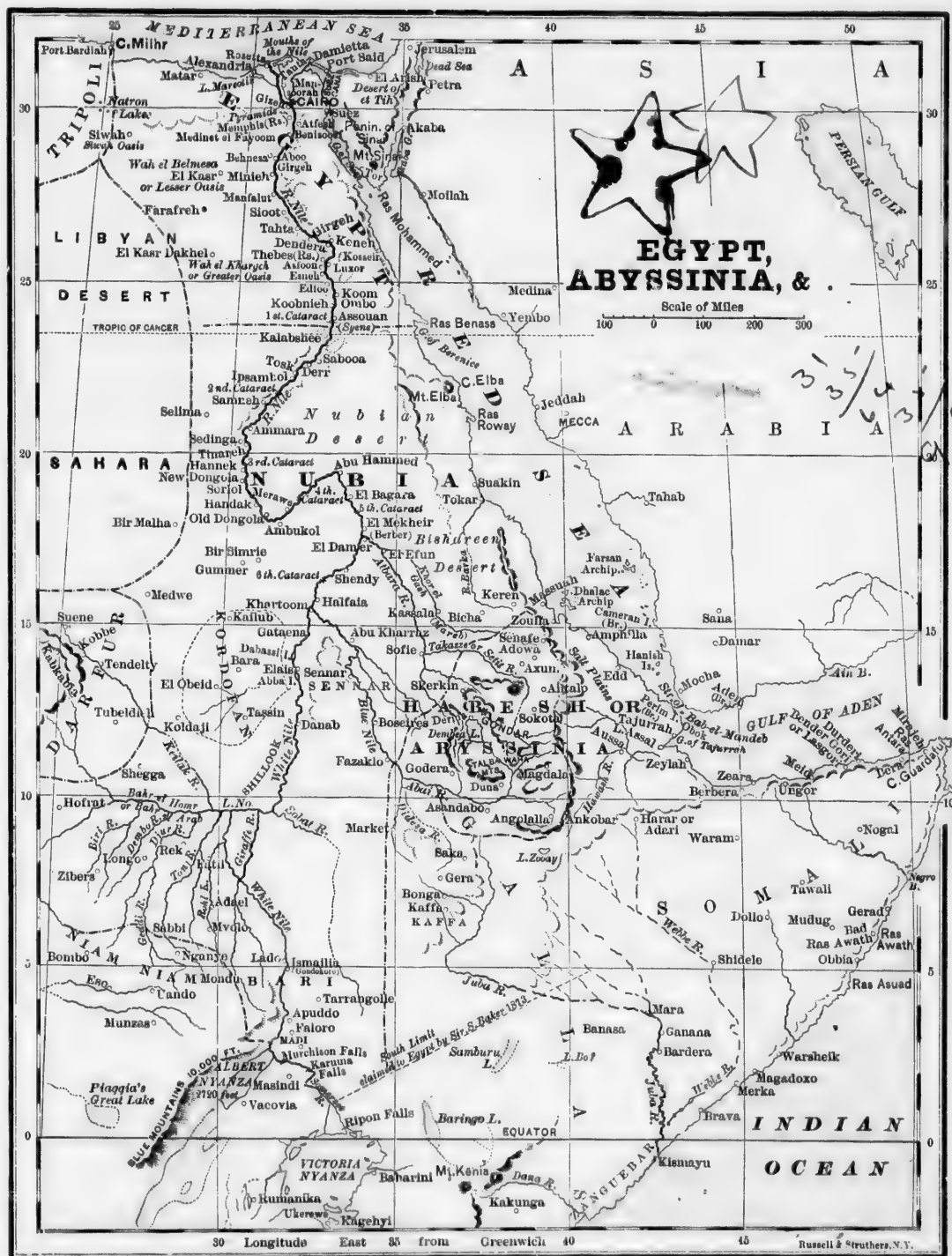
as, Zan-

each.

aa, and

Southern

Colony
Griqua
Trans-
Free
Country



Q. What river separates Zulu Land from Mozambique?

A. The Limpopo.

Q. What river separates Cape Colony from Griqua Land West?

A. The Orange River.

Q. Where is the country of the Hottentots?

A. It extends from the Orange River to Cape Frio, and eastward from the coast to the Kalahari desert and Lake Ngami.

Q. Point out the chief divisions of the country of the Hottentots.

A. Ovampo, Damara, and Great Namaqua Land.

Q. What are the chief exports of Southern Africa?

A. Wool, hides and skins, copper ore, ivory diamonds, and ostrich feathers.

Q. Point out and name the capitals of the British colonies.

A. Cape Town is the capital of Cape Colony, and Pietermaritzburg, of Natal.

LESSON 83.

Western Africa.

Q. Point out and name the chief divisions of Western Africa.

A. Senegambia, Upper Guinea, and Lower Guinea.

Q. Point out and state the position of Senegambia.

A. It extends from the Sahara in the north, to Sherboro Island and Upper Guinea on the south, and from the Atlantic in the west, to Soudan in the east.

Q. Point out and name the chief divisions of Senegambia.

A. Native, British, French, and Portuguese Senegambia.

Q. Which are the principal native states?

A. Those of the Foola, Jaloops, and Mandigos.

Q. Point out and name the British settlements in Senegambia.

A. Sierra Leone, capital *Freetown*; and Gambia, capital *Bathurst*.

Q. What are the chief exports of Senegambia?

A. Timber, hides, ground nuts, wax, ivory, and palm oil.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. The Senegal and the Gambia.

Q. Point out and state the position of Upper Guinea.

A. It extends from Sherboro Island to the Cameroon Mountains, and from the Kong Mountains to the Gulf of Guinea.

Q. Point out and name the chief divisions of Upper Guinea.

A. Liberia (a republic of freed American slaves), Ashantee, Fanti, Dahomey, Yoruba, Benin, and Old Calabar.

Q. What names are given to different parts of the coast of Upper Guinea?

A. Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, and Slave Coast.

Q. How are these countries governed?

A. The Gold Coast Settlements, the Island of Lagos, and the adjacent territories on the Slave Coast, by the British; the others are independent.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Gold dust, palm oil, ivory, and gum.

Q. Name and point out the chief towns.

A. Cape Coast Castle (British); Monrovia, capital of Liberia; Coomassie, capital of Ashantee; Abomey, capital of Dahomey.

Q. Point out and state the position of Lower Guinea.

A. It extends from the Cameroon Mountains to Cape Frio, and from the Atlantic on the west to the Unexplored Region on the east.

Q. Point out and name the chief divisions of Lower Guinea.

A. Biafra, Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela.

Q. Which of these divisions are subject to Portugal?

A. Angola and Benguela.

Q. Point out and name the chief towns in Lower Guinea.

A. Loango, San Salvador, St. Paul de Loanda, and Benguela.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. The Congo, or Livingstone, and the Coanza.

LESSON 84.

Central Northern Africa.

Q. Point out the chief divisions of Central Northern Africa.

A. The Sahara; and Soudan, or Nigritia.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of the Sahara.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Barbary States; on the east by Egypt; on the south by Soudan; and on the west by the Atlantic.

Q. What are fertile tracts in the Sahara called?

A. Oases.

Q. Name three of the chief oases.

A. Gadames, Agades, and Agably.

Q. How many great caravan routes cross the Sahara?

A. Two; one from Morocco to Timbuctoo, and the other from Mourzouk to Agades, where it diverges to Timbuctoo and Sokoto.

Q. Point out and state the position of Soudan.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Sahara; on the east by Kordofan; on the south by Central Southern Africa and Guinea; and on the west by Senegambia.

Q. Name the best known cities in Soudan.

A. Timbuctoo, Sego, Sokoto, Kano, Kouka, and Angornou.

Q. How many known independent states are in Soudan?

A. About sixteen.

Q. Point out and name the largest lake in Soudan.

A. Lake Tchad, or Tsad, which receives the rivers Shari and Waube. It has no outlet.

LESSON 85.

Central Southern Africa.

Q. Point out and name the great divisions of Central Southern Africa.

A. The unexplored region, south of Soudan; the Lake region, west of Zanguebar; and the Zambesi region, west of Mozambique.

Q. Point out and name the great lakes in the Lake region.

A. Victoria Nyanza, discovered by Speke, in 1859; Albert Nyanza, by Baker, in 1864; Tanganyika, by Burton, in 1859.

Q. Point out and name a large kingdom south of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

A. Unyamwezi, about the size of Scotland.

Q. What countries lie between Victoria and Albert Nyanza?

A. Uzinza, Unyoro, and Uganda.

Q. Point out and name the country east of Tanganyika Lake.

A. Ujiji.

Q. What countries lie south and west of Lake Tanganyika?

A. Marunga and Manyema.

Q. What country in the Zambesi region lies between Lake Ngami and the Zambesi?

A. Mokololo country, capital *Linyanti*, on the Chobe, a tributary of the Zambesi.

Q. What lake is drained by the Shire into the Zambesi?

A. Lake Nyassa, or Nyanja, discovered by Livingstone, in 1861.

LESSON 86.

The Islands of Africa.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands of Africa.

A. Madagascar, St. Helena, Ascension, Fernando Po, the Canaries, the Madeiras, and the Azores.

Q. Point out and name the principal British Islands.

A. Mauritius, the Seychelles, Amirantes, and Socotra, to the east, and St. Helena and Ascension to the west of Africa.

Q. Point out and name the French Islands.

A. Bourbon, Ste. Marie, Nossibé, and Mayotta.

Q. Point out and name the two principal Spanish Islands.

A. The Canaries and Fernando Po.

Q. Point out and name the Portuguese Islands.

A. The Madeiras, the Azores, the Cape Verde (the last lying off Cape Verde), and St. Thomas and Prince's Island, in the Gulf of Guinea.

Q. Is Madagascar independent? Name its capital.

A. It is independent. Tananarivo, in the centre, is its capital.

PART VII.

LESSONS ON AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA.



PRINCIPAL ANIMALS IN OCEANIA.

1, Kangaroo Rat ; 2, Male Kangaroo ; 3, Female Kangaroo ; 4, Duck-billed Platypus ; 5, Sheep ; 6, Lyre Bird ; 7, Cockatoo ; 8, Argus Pheasant ; 9, Vulture ; 10, Emu ; 11, Cassowary ; 12, Apteryx, or Wingless Bird ; and 13, Black Swan.

LESSON 87.

Oceania.

Q. Point out the four great island groups of Oceania.

A. Australasia, Malaysia, Micronesia, and Polynesia ; these again are subdivided.

LESSON 88.

Australasia.

Q. Point out the position of Australasia.

Q. Name the continent and the principal islands in this division.

A. The Continent of Australia ; and Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea, Saloman Islands, New Hebrides, and New Caledonia.

Q. Name the principal possessions of Great Britain in Australasia.

A. Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Australia.

Q. Point out and name its capes and gulfs.

Q. Into what colonies is it divided ?

A. Into West Australia, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities.

A. Perth, of West Australia ; Adelaide, of South Australia ; Melbourne (the largest city in Australia, population about 250,000), of Victoria ; Sydney, of New South Wales ; and Brisbane, of Queensland.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountain range.

A. The Dividing Range, which extends from Cape Wilson, in the south, to Cape York, in the north.

Q. What is the southern portion of this chain called ?

A. The Australian Alps.

Q. What is the range called farther north ?

A. The Blue Mountains.

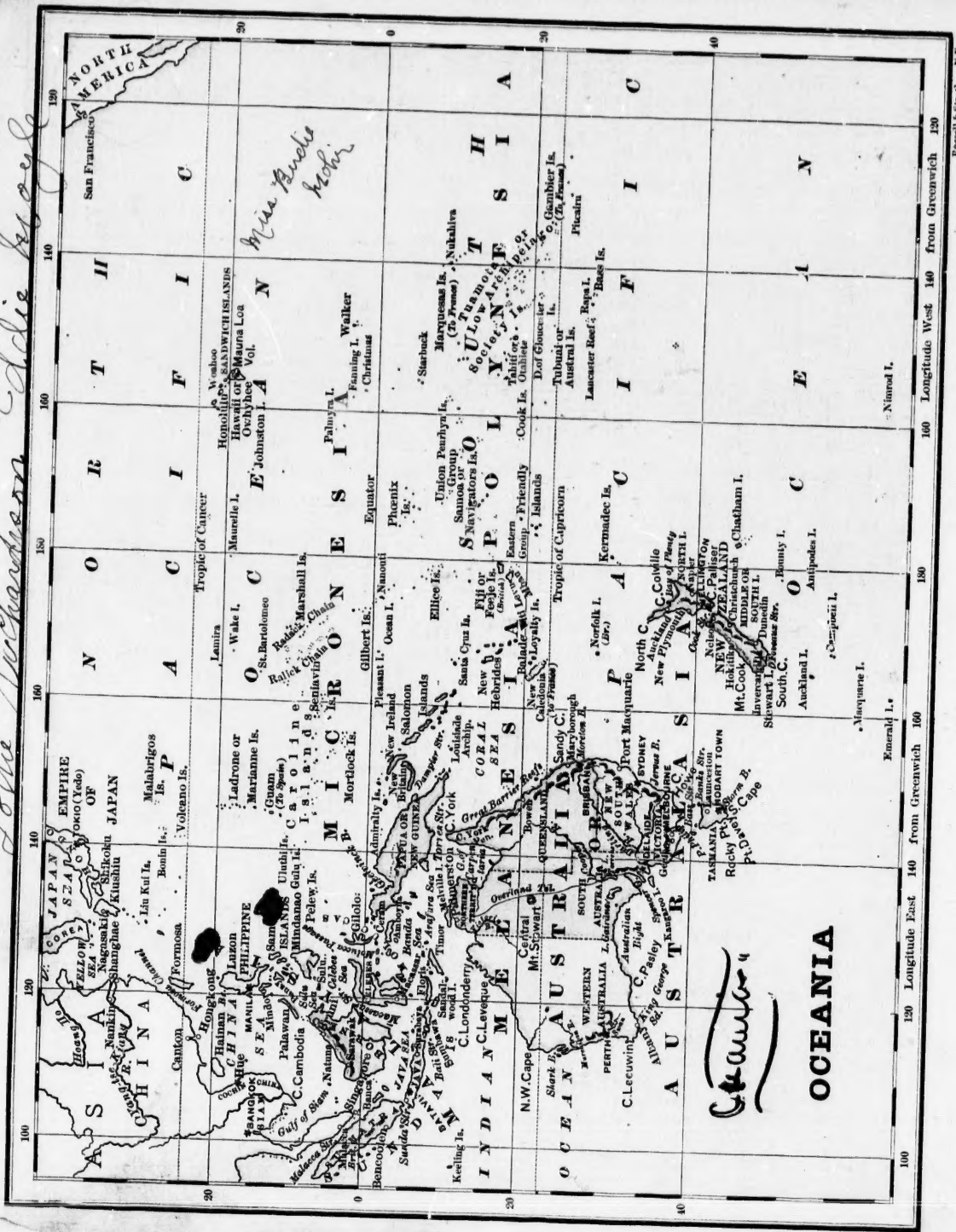
Q. What names are given to this range north of the Blue Mountains ?

A. The Liverpool, New England, and Fletcher Ranges.

Helke Walsh Alfred Mackay

115 Longitude East 120 From Greenwich
 125 130 135
 Port Phillip
 Port Jackson
 Bass Strait
 140

Lothie Richardson Eddie Boyce



Russell & Struthers N.Y.

Q. What ranges run along the west coast?

A. Victoria, Herschel, and Darling.

Q. What range east of Spencer Gulf runs north

A. Flinders Range.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. The Murray, with its chief tributaries, the Darling and the Murrumbidgee; the Fitzroy, which falls into Keppel Bay; the Flinders and Roper into the Gulf of Carpentaria; the Victoria into Queen's Channel; the Murchison and Swan into the Indian Ocean; and the Barcoo, or Victoria, a continental river which falls into Lake Eyre.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Wool, gold, copper, tin, preserved meat, tallow, and hides.

Q. For what is Australia chiefly noted?

A. For its gold, and its flocks and herds.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Tasmania.

Q. Point out and name the principal capes and straits.

Q. Point out and name the capital city.

A. Hobart Town.

Q. Point out the position of New Zealand.

Q. Name the principal islands in the group.

A. North Island; Middle Island; and South, or Stewart's Island.

Q. What strait separates North Island from Middle Island?

A. Cook Strait.

Q. What strait separates Middle Island from Stewart's Island?

A. Foveaux Strait.

Q. Name the longest river.

A. Waikato, in North Island.

Q. Name the largest lake.

A. Lake Taupo, in North Island; its area is about 200 square miles.

Q. Point out and name the capital city.

A. Wellington, on Port Nicholson.

Q. Point out and name the three other principal ports.

A. Auckland, Dunedin, and Lyttleton.

Q. Name the principal groups of the Papuan Islands.

A. Papua, or New Guinea, Salomon, and New Hebrides.

LESSON 89.

Malaysia.

Q. Point out the position of the Malaysia group.

Q. By what other name is Malaysia called?

A. Eastern, Indian, or Asiatic Archipelago.

Q. Name the five principal groups of Malaysia.

A. The Sunda Islands, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, and the Philippines.

Q. Name the principal Dutch islands in Malaysia.

A. Java, the Moluccas, and parts of Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Papua, and Timor.

Q. Point out the island of Sumbawa, and state for what it is remarkable.

A. It is one of the Sunda Islands, lying to the east of Java and to the south of Celebes. It is remarkable for the volcano of Tomboro (9522 feet), which, in 1815, gave vent to perhaps the most terrific volcanic eruption on record.

Q. Name the chief town in Dutch Malaysia.

A. Batavia, in Java, an important seat of commerce; population about 250,000.

Q. Name the Spanish islands in Malaysia.

A. The Philippines, a group of two large and about twelve hundred smaller islands.

Q. Name the capital of the Philippines.

A. Manila, on the Island of Luzon, a great seat of trade; population about 230,000.

Q. Name the principal Portuguese island.

A. Timor, in part.

Q. Name the British islands in Malaysia.

A. Labuan, and part of Borneo.

Q. What are the chief exports of the Malayan Archipelago?

A. Sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, spices, tobacco and cigars, manilla hemp, gutta percha, and the trepang, or sea cucumber, an invertebrate marine animal, largely exported to China as an article of food.

LESSON 90.

Micronesia.

Q. Point out and state the position of Micronesia.

A. It extends from the Equator to 28° N. latitude, and from the Philippine Isles to and including the Sandwich Isles.

Q. Point out and name the principal groups.

A. The Bonin Islands; Ladrone, or Marianne Islands; Caroline and Pelew Islands; Marshall, or Mulgrave Archipelago; and the Sandwich Islands.

Q. Which is the most important of these groups?

A. The Sandwich Islands, the natives of which have advanced in civilization. Capital *Honolulu*, on Oahu Island.

Q. Point out and name the largest of the Sandwich Islands.

A. Hawaii, or Owyhee, where Captain Cook was killed, in 1779.

Q. For what is Hawaii remarkable?

A. For its volcanoes, the principal of which are Mauna Rea, 13,950 feet, and Mauna Loa, 13,760 feet.

LESSON 91.

Polynesia, or South Sea Islands.

Q. State the position of Polynesia.

A. It forms the south-east portion of Oceania.

Q. Point out and name the principal groups.

A. Fiji Islands; Samoa, or Navigators Islands; Tonga, or Friendly Islands; Hervey, or Cook's Island; Society Islands; Austral Islands; Low Archipelago; Marquesas; and Easter Island.

Q. Which of these groups belong to Britain?

A. The Fiji Islands.

Q. What are their chief productions?

A. Cotton, sugar, cocoanuts, and bread fruit.

Q. Point out and name the largest of the Society Islands.

A. Tahiti, or Otaheite, "the gem of the Pacific."

Q. What nation claims a protectorate over these islands?

A. The French, who also claim the Low Archipelago and the Marquesas.

Q. What island in the Low Archipelago is of interest?

A. Pitcairn's Isle, the refuge of the Mutineers of H. M. ship "Bounty," in 1790.

Q. What is there remarkable respecting Easter Island?

A. There exist on it multitudes of rude stone statues, some of them of colossal size, and standing on long platforms of Cyclopean masonry. The present inhabitants have no tradition of the race that made them. Similar ancient monuments exist on many other of the Pacific islands.



And the the

rs Isl-
ervey,
ustral
; and

bread

Society

f the

these

Low

terest?

Muti-

land?

rude

size,

opean

e no

milar

er of

Charm

Handwritten notes and scribbles at the top of the page, including "B. C. M. B. M." and "Bird".

Have Lessor
Coral
oro - I speak. oration, orator,
os - a bone ossify-ossification
ovum - an egg. oval, ovary -
Derive - incalculable,
chant - capillary -
capo. I take, can. I sing. ^{capillus} ^{hair}
Impatient, Irretrievable
Immense. Incense.
Impromptu, Incision
Icicle, Impossible
Entered. Imagine
History 118 ~~419~~ 86.
Index 21. -
Physiology -

Handwritten notes and scribbles on the right side of the page, including "D. D. D." and "D. D. D.".